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THE
FIRST FRENCH BOOK :

BEING A

NEW, PRACTICAL, AND EASY METHOD
OF LEARNING

The Elements of the French Language.

BY

FERDINAND E. A. GASC, M.A.

AUTHOR OF "MATERIALS FOR FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION," ETC.,
AND FRENCH MASTER AT BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

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P R E F A C E.

THE present work is based, in a great measure, upon the excellent system of Ollendorff. That system has been adopted by Herr Ahn,* in his *First French Course*,—a widely-used book, the plan of which is good upon the whole, but the execution is faulty, partly from the author not being thoroughly master of French or English, and partly from a want of method in the arrangement.

The chief improvements upon the above-mentioned book are these :—

1st. The subordination of each successive Exercise, of which the Lessons are composed, to an important and simple rule of grammar, presented in conspicuous type at the head of nearly every Lesson.—No one can fail to see the advantage of thus putting, in methodical succession, the leading features—and no more—of the French language prominently and clearly before the pupil, and of thereby avoiding a confusion of matters, which is one of the greatest objections to Herr Ahn's book.

* Of Neuss, in Germany.

2d. Besides the advantage of beginning early in the work to form whole connected sentences, in a progressive way (which is the chief characteristic of Herr Ahn's book), that of giving to the pupil no names of objects but of those in common use, and no sentences but those of daily occurrence in speaking or writing.*

3d. Greater grammatical accuracy, as regards both the French and the English.†

4th. Shorter and easier Exercises in general.

5th. Phrases so arranged as to practise pupils in those important points of French grammar in which I have, by a long experience, found them almost invariably to make mistakes, because these points are not properly dwelt upon in French grammars generally.

* We find in Herr Ahn's book such unmeaning sentences as, "Your brothers have not been so unfortunate, they have sold much;"—and, "I will give *you* a crown if *thou* findest my dog," which is not even English;—or, again, "My brother *has departed* since three weeks," which is as little English as the preceding;—or, again, "Our servant would think of everything if she were not so idle;" &c. &c.—What father or mother would not be very sorry to hear their children talk in this style?

Now, as to words, we find, not only a number given throughout the work which the pupil will probably never want to employ, but besides, in several places, some are met with which may be considered as no longer French, such as *écu* ('crown'), *aune* ('ell'), *quintal* ('hundred-weight'), &c. The corresponding English words are names of coin and measures still used in England, but which have not been those of France for a long time past; and a person asking, in a French shop, for *un demi-quintal de café* (Exercise 61 of Herr Ahn's book), would only be laughed at as a simpleton.

† For instance, we have, in Herr Ahn's book, 'ours' given, not through a misprint, but deliberately, as the plural of 'our,' and 'yours' as that of 'your.' We are also told that *é*, in French, sounds like *e* in 'better;' *é* like *a* in 'cat,' &c. &c.

6th. A *Table of French Sounds*, complete in the main features, given, for reference, at the beginning of the work, and Exercises on Pronunciation in correspondence with it, given immediately after it.

7th. A *Table of the Genders of French Nouns* (according to their terminations), more simple and more accurate than that given in a well-known work, *Hamel's Exercises*.

8th. A clearer typographical arrangement, for which I am greatly indebted to the assistance of the printer.

G * * *
(*Of Paris.*)

BRIGHTON,
June, 1858.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE WORK.

THE work is divided into three Parts :—the first Part beginning at page 7, and the written Exercises of which begin at page 19 ; the second Part beginning at page 71 ; and the third Part beginning at page 105.

The Parts should not be gone through one after another, but simultaneously, and in as exact a correspondence as possible with regard to their respective subdivisions.

For instance, the two first Lessons in Part II. should be gone through immediately after the first six in Part I., as they embrace a recapitulation of all the grammatical points contained in those six Lessons ; and so on with relation to Parts I. and II. in their connexion with each other. As to Part III., each of its subdivisions should be gone through at various intervals, of a length best determined by the teacher himself, and successively, before coming to the last Lesson in Part I.

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A TABLE OF FRENCH SOUNDS.

[For reference.]

FRENCH LETTERS.	HOW THEY ARE PRONOUNCED.
1. a (without an accent over it) or à (with a <i>grave</i> accent)	like <i>a</i> in 'fat' or in 'far;' and sometimes, when followed by one or more consonants, like 'ah,' or like <i>a</i> in 'father':—NEVER like <i>a</i> in 'fate' or 'fare,' nor like <i>a</i> in 'fall.'
2. â (with a <i>circumflex</i> accent)	always like 'ah,' or like <i>a</i> in 'father.'
3. é (with an <i>acute</i> accent)	like <i>a</i> in 'baby,' or in 'paper:' but NOT like <i>e</i> in 'bed' or 'pepper.'
4. è (with a <i>grave</i> accent), or— ê (with a <i>circumflex</i> accent)	like <i>e</i> in 'bed,' or like the first <i>e</i> in 'pepper,' and also like <i>ai</i> in 'pair,' or like <i>ay</i> in 'day.'—Open your mouth.
5. e (called <i>e mute</i> —no accent over it)	when <i>at the end of a word</i> , is not any more sounded than <i>e</i> in 'fate'; when at the end of a word having but one syllable, it is sounded only a little, but not like any English vowel.—Ask your French master to shew you how to pronounce, for instance, <i>de</i> and <i>le</i> .
	* Sometimes, when followed by one or more consonants, it acquires the sound of è , and occasionally that of ê . See above, Nos. 3 and 4.
6. i (without an accent), or— y	like <i>i</i> in 'fit' or in 'fin':—but NEVER like <i>i</i> in 'fight' or 'fine,' nor like <i>i</i> in 'firm,' 'fir,' or 'Sir.'
7. î (with a <i>circumflex</i> accent)	often like <i>e</i> in 'me;' or like <i>ee</i> in 'feet' or in 'deep;' or like <i>ea</i> in 'bead':—but NOT so short as <i>i</i> in 'miss,' 'fit,' 'dip,' or 'bid.'
	* The circumflex accent over a vowel always gives it a long sound.
8. o (without an accent)	like <i>o</i> in 'not' or in 'nor'; and sometimes, when followed by a consonant, like <i>o</i> in 'note' or in 'no.'
9. ô (with a <i>circumflex</i> accent)	always like <i>o</i> in 'note,' 'no,' or 'roll.'

FRENCH LETTERS.	HOW THEY ARE PRONOUNCED.
10. u , and û	are not sounded like any English vowel.—Ask a native of France to show you how to pronounce them.
11. ai—eai	sometimes like é (see above, No. 4), and sometimes like é (see above, No. 3).
12. aie—aies—aïs —ait—aix —ei—ey	always like é (see above, No. 4), except in <i>gaie</i> (femin. of <i>gai</i>), ‘cheerful,’ ‘gay,’ in <i>je vais</i> , ‘I go,’* and in <i>je sais, tu sais, il sait</i> , ‘I know,’ ‘thou knowest,’ ‘he knows,’ where the sound is that of é . * Notice that the final consonant (<i>s, t</i> , or <i>x</i>) is not sounded if <i>aies</i> , <i>aïs</i> , <i>ait</i> , or <i>aix</i> is the last syllable of a word.
13. aient	likewise like é (<i>ent</i> , at the end of the third person plural of a verb, is never sounded).
14. au—eau	the former, generally like ô (see above, No. 9); sometimes like o (see No. 8), but NEVER like <i>au</i> in ‘cause:’—the latter, always like ô .
15. es	like é (see above, No. 4), at the end of monosyllables; it is not sounded at the end of words having more than one syllable.—When not at the end of a word, it is pronounced as in English (example: <i>escorté</i> , ‘escort’).
16. eu, and œu	have two sounds: one, which cannot be produced in English by any vowels (ask your teacher to show you how to pronounce <i>peu</i> , and <i>feu</i>); the other, which is like that of <i>u</i> in ‘tub’ or in ‘mug,’ and sometimes also as in ‘run.’
17. oi—œi—oy	very near like <i>wa</i> in ‘wag;’ and sometimes (when followed by <i>s, ds</i> , or <i>x</i>), nearly like <i>wa</i> in ‘was:’—but NEVER like <i>oi</i> in ‘oil,’ nor like <i>oy</i> in ‘boy.’
18. ou—œù	like <i>o</i> in ‘to,’ or like <i>oo</i> in ‘good’ and in ‘foot,’ or like <i>u</i> in ‘bull:’—but NEVER like <i>ou</i> in ‘gout’ or ‘cloud,’ and not so long as <i>oo</i> in ‘boot.’

FRENCH LETTERS.	HOW THEY ARE PRONOUNCED.
19. ou	longer, and more like <i>oo</i> in ‘too,’ or in ‘booby,’ ‘boot,’ and ‘goose,’ or like <i>u</i> in ‘rule.’
20. y	when after a vowel (NOT when after a consonant, as above, No. 6), often sounds like <i>i</i> twice repeated. Example: <i>pays</i> , ‘country,’ ‘land’—pronounce as if spelt <i>pai-is</i> , and just as you would pronounce ‘payee’ in English.
21. an, en, am, em. 22. in, im, ain, aim, ein, yn, ym. 23. on, om. 24. un, um.	These diphthongs, when at the end of a word, or when followed, in the word of which they form a part, by a consonant, are not sounded like any English vowels.—Notice that en has sometimes the same sound as in (in French), as in <i>rien</i> , ‘nothing,’ <i>bien</i> , ‘well,’ <i>chien</i> , ‘dog,’ &c.
24½.	* If, however, <i>e</i> or any other vowel is added to the <i>n</i> or <i>m</i> , or if the <i>n</i> or <i>m</i> is doubled, the syllable sounds generally as in English.
25. eur — œur — eurre — euf — œuf	in which <i>eu</i> or <i>œu</i> is sounded like <i>u</i> in ‘snuff,’ or in ‘slur,’ or in ‘burn;’ or like <i>i</i> in ‘Sir’ or in ‘fir;’ or like <i>e</i> in ‘her.’
25 A.	* Be careful to remember, however, that in <i>bœufs</i> and <i>œufs</i> (the plural of <i>bœuf</i> , ‘ox,’ and of <i>œuf</i> , ‘egg,’) the sound is totally different from the above. Look here:—
	{ bœuf (singular)—Pronounce as you would, in English, <i>buff</i> . { œuf (singular)—Pronounce as you would, in English, <i>uff</i> . { bœufs (plural)—Pronounce as you would, in French, beu or bœu (See above, No. 16, first sound), and do not sound <i>f</i> nor <i>s</i> . { œufs (plural)—Pronounce as you would, in French, eu or œu (See above, No. 16, first sound), and do not sound <i>f</i> nor <i>s</i> .

FRENCH LETTERS.	HOW THEY ARE PRONOUNCED.
25B.	** Notice also that eur , in <i>Monsieur</i> , ‘Sir,’ and eurs in <i>Messieurs</i> , ‘Gentlemen,’ sound like eu (See above, No. 16, first sound).—As to mon , in <i>monsieur</i> , it has also a peculiar sound, very different from the sound of mon in other words: ask your French master to show you how to pronounce it.
26. ll , in the body of a word, when preceded by <i>i</i> ; and l , at the end of a word, when preceded by one of the diphthongs <i>ai</i> , <i>et</i> , <i>oui</i> , or by <i>i</i> coming after a consonant	} have, in many cases, a peculiar sound, in French, which resembles that of no English letters.—Ask your French master again.
27. th	like <i>t</i> in ‘tap;’ or like <i>th</i> in ‘Thomas’ or in ‘Thames:’—NEVER like <i>th</i> in ‘the,’ nor like <i>th</i> in ‘thick.’
28. gn	generally like <i>ng</i> in ‘sing;’—SEDOM like <i>gn</i> in ‘signify’ or in ‘magnificent:’—and NEVER like <i>gn</i> in ‘sign’ or ‘mignonette.’
29. ch	generally like <i>sh</i> in ‘shop;’ or like <i>ch</i> in ‘chaise’ or in ‘machine;’—sometimes also has the sound of <i>k</i> or <i>c</i> , as in <i>archange</i> , ‘archangel:’—but NEVER sounds like <i>ch</i> in ‘chop.’
30. j	like <i>s</i> in ‘treasure:’ but NOT like <i>j</i> in ‘job.’
31. g	before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> , has the same hard sound as in English; for instance, <i>gaz</i> , ‘gas’— <i>gothique</i> , ‘gothic’—guttural, ‘guttural:’ but before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , and <i>y</i> , it becomes soft, and has the same sound as <i>j</i> , mentioned above (No. 30).
32. gu	before a vowel, generally form only one sound, that of <i>g</i> hard (mentioned above, No. 31), as in the English words ‘guard,’ ‘guess,’ and ‘guinea,’ instead of two distinct sounds as in ‘distinguish,’—except in <i>aiguille</i> , ‘needle,’ and a few other

FRENCH LETTERS.	HOW THEY ARE PRONOUNCED.
	words, where <i>g</i> and <i>u</i> form two distinct sounds.
33. <i>s</i>	when standing alone between two vowels, has generally the soft sound of <i>z</i> , in French, just as in English, in such words as ‘visible,’ ‘reason,’ instead of having the hard sound of <i>s</i> in ‘philosopher’ or in ‘asylum.’
34. <i>ti</i>	followed by a vowel, has often the sound of <i>ci</i> in ‘city,’ or of <i>si</i> in ‘sick.’ (as in <i>martial</i> , ‘martial,’) and especially so in words ending in <i>tion</i> , derived from the Latin termination <i>tio</i> , as <i>attention</i> , <i>publication</i> , &c.
35. <i>tie</i>	has often a longer sound than the above (No. 34), and more like <i>e</i> in ‘cedar,’ or <i>ei</i> in ‘ceiling :’ for instance, <i>aristocratie</i> , ‘aristocracy.’
36. <i>sc</i>	when followed by <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , or <i>y</i> , like <i>s</i> ; when followed by <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>l</i> , or <i>r</i> , like <i>sk</i> .
37. <i>x</i>	like <i>ks</i> in <i>Alexandre</i> , &c.; like <i>gs</i> in <i>exercice</i> , &c.; like <i>s</i> in <i>Bruxelles</i> , <i>six</i> , <i>dix</i> , &c.; like <i>z</i> in <i>deuxième</i> , ‘second,’ <i>sixième</i> , ‘sixth,’ <i>dixième</i> , ‘tenth.’
38. <i>qu</i>	most frequently like <i>c</i> in ‘cat,’ or like <i>k</i> in ‘kick ;’—sometimes the <i>u</i> is sounded (as above, No. 10).—Sometimes also, but seldom, <i>qu</i> , in French, has the English sound of <i>qu</i> in ‘question,’ or ‘quack :’ for instance, <i>équateur</i> , ‘equator,’ <i>aquatique</i> , ‘aquatic,’ &c.
39. <i>que—ques</i>	at the end of a word, like <i>k</i> , or like <i>c</i> hard, as <i>musique</i> , ‘music.’
40. <i>c</i>	before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> , is hard, and sounds like <i>k</i> , in French as well as in English (‘cat,’ ‘cost,’ ‘cut’); but it is soft, and sounds like <i>s</i> , in both languages, before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> (‘cellar,’ ‘city’).—Yet, in French, <i>c</i> can be made soft before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> , by placing what is called a <i>cedilla</i> under it—so, <i>ç</i> : example:— <i>ça</i> , <i>çø</i> , <i>çu</i> (pronounce <i>sa</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>su</i>).

FRENCH LETTERS.	HOW THEY ARE PRONOUNCED.
41. ss — ss	have NEVER, in French, the sound which they have in the English words ‘sugar,’ ‘insure,’ and ‘assure.’
42. sch	like <i>sh</i> in ‘shop’: NOT like <i>sch</i> in ‘scheme.’
43. h aspirate	is never breathed, in French. Example, <i>hache</i> , ‘axe,’ ‘hatchet,’ is pronounced like the English word ‘ash,’ and not like ‘hash.’

NOTE A.—1. The following consonants are generally not sounded at the end of words: *d, g, p, s, t, ds, gs, ps, ts, x, z.*

2. But when the following word begins with a vowel, or with a silent *h* (but not if it begins with an aspirate *h*), the consonant is usually pronounced, as *Vous êtes à Paris*, ‘You are at Paris,’ (pronounce *voozettzaparee*); *trop indocile* (pronounce the *p*); *vos hutres sont excellentes* (pronounce the *s* and the *t*).—The *t*, in *et*, ‘and,’ is never pronounced, however, under any circumstances.

3. Observe that consonants are generally softened, in French, at the end of a word, when they are to be pronounced before another word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*. Thus, *s* is softened into the sound of *z*; *f* into that of *v*; *x* into that of *z*;—except *d*, which, on the contrary, is hardened into the sound of *t*.

4. The syllable *ent*, when at the end of a third person plural, in any verb, is never sounded (as mentioned above, No. 13).

Yet, the presence of that syllable has the same general effect as that of the *e* mute (see above, No. 5) at the end of a word, namely, to cause the preceding consonant to be always pronounced; whereas, if the consonant preceding *ent*, or *e* mute, were to be the last letter of the word, it would, in many cases, not be sounded at all. Example:—*présentent* (sound the first *t*);—*présente* (sound the *t*);—*présent* (do not sound the *t*.)

NOTE B.—The apostrophe (so : †) indicates that a vowel has been cut off at the end of a word, before another vowel; example, *l'enfant*, ‘the child,’ instead of *le enfant*, which would not sound well.

NOTE C.—The diæresis (two dots over a vowel, so : *naïf*) indicates that the vowel over which it is placed must be pronounced distinctly from the vowel preceding or following it.

NOTE D.—* * Letters not included in the above *Table of French Sounds*, are pronounced in French the same as in English.

PART I.—EXERCISES.

I.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

See *Table of Sounds*, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and Notes A, B, &c., after the Table.

READ:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Papa va à Spa. | <i>Papa goes to Spa.</i> |
| 2. Ma mère ne va pas à Spa. | <i>My mother does not go to Spa.</i> |
| 3. Elle va à Brême. | <i>She goes to Bremen.</i> |
| 4. Le père, la mère, et le frère. | <i>The father, the mother, and the brother.</i> |
| 5. Le pâté, la salade, la crème,
et la marmelade. | <i>The pie, the salad, the cream,
and the marmalade.</i> |
| 6. Le sel. | <i>The salt.</i> |
| 7. Le navet. | <i>The turnip.</i> |
| 8. Le dessert et la tasse de
café. | <i>The dessert and the cup of
coffee.</i> |
| 9. Le plat. | <i>The dish.</i> |
| 10. Le gras. | <i>The fat.</i> |
| 11. Le bras. | <i>The arm.</i> |
| 12. Le bas. | <i>The stocking.</i> |
| 13. La tarte. | <i>The tart.</i> |
| 14. La nappe, le verre, et la
carafe. | <i>The table-cloth, the glass, and
the decanter.</i> |
| 15. La tête. | <i>The head.</i> |
| 16. La cravate. | <i>The cravat.</i> |
| 17. La classe.—La terrasse. | <i>The class.—The terrace.</i> |
| 18. Mars. | <i>March (month).</i> |
| 19. L'été. | <i>The summer.</i> |
| 20. La table. | <i>The table.</i> |
| 21. Papa est à table. | <i>Papa is at table.</i> |
| 22. Le bal. | <i>The ball (dancing party).</i> |
| 23. La balle. | <i>The ball (game).</i> |

ii.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

See Table of Sounds, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and preceding Nos. over again.

READ :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ma mère va à Paris, puis de là à Spa. | <i>My mother goes to Paris, then from there to Spa.</i> |
| 2. Papa est à Paris. | <i>Papa is at Paris.</i> |
| 3. La ville de Brême n'est pas belle. | <i>The town of Bremen is not handsome.</i> |
| 4. Février et octobre. | <i>February and October.</i> |
| 5. L'hiver. | <i>The winter.</i> |
| 6. Le dîner est prêt. | <i>Dinner is ready.</i> |
| 7. Mettez ma lettre à la poste. | <i>Put my letter into the post—post office (Post my letter).</i> |
| 8. Prenez du fruit et du biscuit. | <i>Take some fruit and some biscuit.</i> |
| 9. Prenez de la bière et du rôti. | <i>Take some beer and some roast meat.</i> |
| 10. La serviette, l'assiette, et le plat. | <i>The napkin, the plate, and the dish.</i> |
| 11. La serviette, la cuvette, et la brosse. | <i>The towel, the basin, and the brush.</i> |
| 12. La grosse clé. | <i>The big key.</i> |
| 13. La pluie. | <i>The rain.</i> |
| 14. Le parapluie. | <i>The umbrella.</i> |
| 15. La porte de la rue. | <i>The door of the street (The street door).</i> |
| 16. Le côté du lit. | <i>The side of the bed.</i> |
| 17. La mûre. | <i>The mulberry.</i> |
| 18. Le mur. | <i>The wall.</i> |
| 19. L'abricot est mûr. | <i>The apricot is ripe.</i> |
| 20. Le dos. | <i>The back.</i> |
| 21. Trop. | <i>Too much.</i> |
| 22. La dynastie. | <i>The dynasty.</i> |
| 23. Le soldat. | <i>The soldier.</i> |
| 24. Sa mère est très sévère. | <i>His (or Her) mother is very severe.</i> |
| 25. Il affirme. | <i>He affirms.</i> |
| 26. Il dîne ici. | <i>He dines here.</i> |

iii.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

See Table of Sounds, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and preceding Nos. over again.

READ :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Apportez le plateau. | <i>Bring the tray.</i> |
| 2. Buvez du lait, et prenez du gâteau. | <i>Drink some milk, and take some cake.</i> |
| 3. Merci. | <i>Thank you.</i> |
| 4. Regardez ce petit bateau sur l'eau. | <i>Look at that little boat on the water.</i> |
| 5. Écrivez ce mot sur le tableau avec la craie. | <i>Write this word on the board with the chalk.</i> |
| 6. Ce veau est mauvais. | <i>That veal is bad.</i> |
| 7. Oui, c'est vrai. | <i>Yes, it is true.</i> |
| 8. Le taureau et le veau. | <i>The bull and the calf.</i> |
| 9. La place Beauveau, à Paris. | <i>Beauveau Square, at—in Paris.</i> |
| 10. Le panais, la laitue, et la saucisse. | <i>The parsnip, the lettuce, and the sausage.</i> |
| 11. Papa va à Paris ; il ne passe pas par Calais, mais par Dieppe. | <i>Papa goes to Paris ; he does not pass by—through Calais, but by—through Dieppe.</i> |
| 12. Il est gai. | <i>He is cheerful.</i> |
| 13. Elle est gaie. | <i>She is cheerful.</i> |
| 14. Allez au palais de la reine. | <i>Go to the palace of the queen (to the queen's palace).</i> |
| 15. Il fait beau. | <i>It makes fine (It is fine—fine weather).</i> |
| 16. Il fait frais. | <i>It makes cool (It is cool—the air is cool).</i> |
| 17. Il sait le grec. | <i>He knows Greek.</i> |
| 18. Venez ici à l'air. | <i>Come here at the air (in the air).</i> |
| 19. Apportez votre livre et votre cahier, mais laissez là la règle. | <i>Bring your book and your copy-book, but leave there the ruler.</i> |
| 20. Épelez le mot ‘mai.’ | <i>Spell the word ‘May’ (the month).</i> |
| 21. Ils avaient la paix. | <i>They had peace.</i> |

iv.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

See Table of Sounds, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and preceding Nos. over again.

READ :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Où avez-vous mis ma veste? | Where have you put my jacket? |
| 2. Il va avoir des légumes ou des noix. | He is going to have some vegetables or some nuts. |
| 3. Voulez-vous du poulet? | Will you have some chicken? |
| 4. Oui, s'il vous plaît, mais pas beaucoup. | Yes, if you please, but not much. |
| 5. Prenez de l'oie et des pois. | Take some goose and some peas. |
| 6. Il boit du cidre. | He drinks some cider. |
| 7. Apportez-moi du bois, mais très peu. | Bring me some wood, but very little. |
| 8. Le mois d'août.* | The month of August. |
| 9. L'effet de la voix. | The effect of the voice. |
| 10. La poix est sur le feu. | The pitch is on the fire. |
| 11. Le pois est sur la table. | The pea is upon the table. |
| 12. Le poids est sous la table. | The weight is under the table. |
| 13. Le roi et la reine. | The king and the queen. |
| 14. Les rois ou les reines. | The kings or the queens. |
| 15. Mes frères. | My brothers. |
| 16. Voyez ce beau couteau, ces beaux canifs, et cette belle boîte. | See this handsome knife, these handsome penknives, and this handsome box. |
| 17. Paul, asseyez-vous ici. | Paul, sit down here. |
| 18. Êtes-vous douze, ou deux? | Are you twelve or two? |
| 19. Faites du feu. | Make some (a) fire. |
| 20. Il fait doux. | It makes (is) mild—mild weather. |
| 21. Il fait froid. | It makes (is) cold—cold weather. |
| 22. Vous avez pour souper ce soir de la soupe, du foie, et du veau froid.- | You have for supper this evening some soup, some liver, and some cold veal. |
| 23. Voulez-vous boire? | Will you drink? |
| 24. Aimez-vous le goût de cette poire? | Do you like the taste of that pear? |
| 25. Le nœud. | The knot. |
| 26. Il est aveugle. | He is blind. |

* Some French people sound the *a* in this word, *août*; but it is a bad pronunciation: *août* is pronounced by the best educated people, as if it were spelt *oût*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 27. Les fleuves de la Suède.
28. L'Italie est le pays de ma
mère.
29. Trois doigts. | <i>The rivers of Sweden.</i>
<i>Italy is the country of my mother</i>
<i>(my mother's country).</i>
<i>Three fingers.</i> |
|--|--|
-

V.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

*See Table of Sounds, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 24½, 25, 25A,
25B, and preceding Nos. over again.*

READ :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mon frère et ma sœur vont à Londres ensemble.
2. Mon oncle et ma tante sont dans le grand salon.
3. Mon père est en Angleterre pendant le printemps.
4. Nous irons en France sans vous dans trois semaines.
5. Papa ou maman.
6. Mon cousin.
7. Ma cousine.
8. Un an.
9. Un âne.
10. Une cabane.
11. Une canne.
12. Un homme.
13. Un flambeau.
14. Madame, nous sortons.
15. L'âme.
16. Un programme.
17. Donnez-moi du pain et du vin.
18. Prenez un pain.
19. Voulez-vous du beurre ?
20. Non, monsieur, merci.
21. Ils ont un crayon, une plume, de l'encre, et un encrier. | <i>My brother and my sister go to London together.</i>
<i>My uncle and my aunt are in the large drawing-room.</i>
<i>My father is in England during the spring.</i>
<i>We shall go to France without you in three weeks.</i>
<i>Papa or mamma.</i>
<i>My cousin (masculine).</i>
<i>My cousin (feminine).</i>
<i>A year.</i>
<i>An ass.</i>
<i>A cottage.</i>
<i>A walking-stick.</i>
<i>A man.</i>
<i>A torch.</i>
<i>Madam, we are going out.</i>
<i>The soul.</i>
<i>A programme.</i>
<i>Give me some bread and some wine.</i>
<i>Take a loaf.</i>
<i>Will you have some butter ?</i>
<i>No, sir, thank you.</i>
<i>They have a pencil, a pen, some ink, and an inkstand.</i> |
|---|--|

22. Ce mouton est gras.
 23. Ce mouton est bon.
 24. Cette viande est moins bonne
 que ces pommes de terre.
 25. Monsieur Candeur a faim.
 26. Madame Bonton a soif.
 27. Cette fleur a un parfum
 très doux.
 28. Montrez-moi le parapluie
 de son père et l'ombrelle
 de sa mère.
 29. Nous sommes neuf.
 30. Un pantalon neuf.
 31. Nous avons des pommes,
 des prunes, des pru-
 neaux, et des bonbons.
 32. Messieurs, comment vous
 portez-vous?
 33. Entendez-vous?
 34. Comprenez-vous bien?
 35. Allez-vous en.
 36. Combien de monnaie avez-
 vous?
 37. Mon gant est sur le banc.
 38. Il fait beau temps.
 39. Le temps me semble long.
 40. La lune.
 41. Du dindon et du poisson.
 42. Voilà un franc pour vous.
 43. Voici du savon.
 44. Nous savons le latin.
 45. Hier (vendredi) était le
 premier du mois de
 février.
 46. Demain (lundi) sera le vingt
 du mois de novembre.
 47. Du bœuf.
 48. Un bœuf.
 49. Des bœufs.
 50. Un œuf.
 51. Des œufs.
 52. Le vent.
- This sheep is fat.
 This mutton is good.
 This meat is less good than (not
 so good as) these potatoes.
 Mr. C—— is hungry.
 Mrs. B—— is thirsty.
 That flower has a very sweet
 scent.
 Show me the umbrella of his
 father (his father's umbrella),
 and the parasol of his mother
 (his mother's parasol).
 We are nine.
 A new pair of trousers.
 We have some apples, some plums,
 some prunes, and some sweet-
 meats.
 Gentlemen, how do you do?
 Do you hear?
 Do you understand well?
 Go away.
 How much change have you?
 My glove is on the form.
 It makes (is) fine weather.
 Time seems long to me.
 The moon.
 Some turkey and some fish.
 There is a franc (about ten pence)
 for you.
 Here is some soap.
 We know Latin.
 Yesterday (Friday) was the first
 of the month of February.
 To-morrow (Monday) will be the
 twenty [the twentieth] of the
 month of November.
 Some beef.
 An ox.
 Some oxen.
 An egg.
 Some eggs.
 The wind.*

53. La servante vient avec la viande.	<i>The servant (female servant) comes with the meat.</i>
54. La sœur.	<i>The sister.</i>
55. Le cœur.	<i>The heart.</i>
56. Il tonne.	<i>It thunders.</i>
57. L'automne.	<i>The autumn.</i>

vi.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

See *Table of Sounds*, Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and preceding Nos. over again.

READ :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Montrez-moi le chemin. | <i>Show me the way.</i> |
| 2. Je ne fais rien aujourd'hui,
mais Jean travaille. | <i>I do nothing to-day, but John works.</i> |
| 3. Je sais où Jeanne a mis la volaille, le potage et l'ail. | <i>I know where Jane has put the poultry, the soup, and the garlic.</i> |
| 4. Je vais à la ville pour acheter du chocolat. | <i>I go to the town, to buy some chocolate.</i> |
| 5. Le fils et la fille. | <i>The son and the daughter.</i> |
| 6. Une petite fille. | <i>A little girl.</i> |
| 7. Charles, prêtez-moi une bille pour jouer. | <i>Charles, lend me a marble, to play.</i> |
| 8. Le village. | <i>The village.</i> |
| 9. Le pillage. | <i>The plunder.</i> |
| 10. Habillez-vous. | <i>Dress yourself.</i> |
| 11. Georges a mal à la gorge. | <i>George has a pain in his throat — a sore throat.</i> |
| 12. Thomas va au théâtre. | <i>Thomas goes to the theatre.</i> |
| 13. Le thé est prêt. | <i>[The] tea is ready.</i> |
| 14. Entendez-vous la cloche? | <i>Do you hear the bell?</i> |
| 15. Mon mouchoir, mon gilet et mon chapeau sont dans ma chambre. | <i>My handkerchief, my waistcoat, and my hat are in my room.</i> |
| 16. Mon châle et mon chapeau ne sont pas sur ma chaise. | <i>My shawl and my bonnet are not on my chair.</i> |
| 17. Le château. | <i>The castle.</i> |

18. Un cheval, un chien, et un chat.
A horse, a dog, and a cat.
19. Voulez-vous du bouillon,
 du bouilli, du gigot, du jambon, ou de l'agneau?
Will you have some broth, some boiled meat, some leg of mutton, some ham, or some lamb?
20. La jambe, la bouche, l'œil,
 la langue, les joues, et les oreilles.
The leg, the mouth, the eye, the tongue, the cheeks, and the ears.
21. Le jour et la nuit.
The day and the night.
22. Je déjeune toujours de bonne heure.
I breakfast always early.
23. De la chicorée, des ognons,
 des choux, du fromage,
 et des pêches.
Some endive, some onions, some cabbage, some cheese, and some peaches.
24. Un jeune homme de votre âge.
A young man of your age.
25. Jeudi.
Thursday.
26. Une bague.
A ring.
27. Une figue et un figuier.
A fig and a fig-tree.
28. Une mouche, une abeille,
 et une guêpe.
A fly, a bee, and a wasp.
29. Une aiguille.
A needle.
30. Une anguille.
An eel.
31. Une bouteille.
A bottle.
32. Le mois d'avril.
The month of April.
33. Le soleil est chaud en juin
 et en juillet.
The sun is warm (or hot) in June and in July.
34. Un signe.
A sign.
35. Un cygne.
A swan.
36. Servez-vous et mangez.
Help yourself and eat.
37. Dites-moi où je suis.
Tell me where I am.
38. Suis-je dans votre jardin?
Am I in your garden?
39. Dépêchez-vous.
Make haste—Be quick.
40. Eteignez la chandelle.
Put out the candle.
41. Prenez du jus et de la sauce.
Take some gravy and some sauce.
42. Des joujoux.
Some playthings—toys.
43. Un architecte.
An architect.
44. Un échange.
An exchange.
45. Jouons à cache-cache.
Let us play at hide-and-seek.
46. De l'argent.
Some silver.
47. De l'argent.
Some money.
48. De la monnaie.
Some change.
49. Il languit.
He languishes.

vii.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

See Table of Sounds, Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and preceding Nos. over again.

READ :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Expliquez-moi, s'il vous plaît, pourquoi les maisons sont presque toutes en briques en Angleterre. | <i>Explain to me, if you please, why the houses are almost all in (of) bricks in England.</i> |
| 2. Parce que les pierres sont rares dans ce pays. | <i>Because stones are rare in that country.</i> |
| 3. Mettez ces noisettes dans votre poche. | <i>Put these hazel-nuts in your pocket.</i> |
| 4. Bruxelles est la capitale de la Belgique. | <i>Brussels is the capital of Belgium.</i> |
| 5. Aimez-vous la musique ? | <i>Do you like—Are you fond of music ?</i> |
| 6. Apprenez-vous l'arithmétique ? | <i>Do you learn arithmetic ?</i> |
| 7. Taisez-vous. | <i>Hold your tongue.</i> |
| 8. Restez tranquille. | <i>Sit still—Be quiet.</i> |
| 9. Laissez-moi tranquille. | <i>Leave me alone.</i> |
| 10. Attention ! | <i>Attention !</i> |
| 11. Alexandre, votre ardoise est sur le pupitre. | <i>Alexander, your slate is on the desk.</i> |
| 12. Examinez la chose. | <i>Examine the thing.</i> |
| 13. Une sixième rose. | <i>A sixth rose.</i> |
| 14. Des roses. | <i>Some roses.</i> |
| 15. La rosée. | <i>The dew.</i> |
| 16. Du poison. | <i>Some poison.</i> |
| 17. Du poisson. | <i>Some fish.</i> |
| 18. Écoutez - moi bien, j'ai quelque chose à vous dire. | <i>Listen to me well, I have something to tell you.</i> |
| 19. Qu'est-ce que c'est ? | <i>What is it ?</i> |
| 20. Mangez du canard et du faisan. | <i>Eat some duck and some pheasant.</i> |
| 21. Nous avons quatre domestiques. | <i>We have four servants.</i> |
| 22. Quand viendrez-vous ? | <i>When will you come ?</i> |

23. A Pâques.
 24. Le sceptre du monarque.
 25. La monarchie et l'aristocratie.
 26. La science.—La patience.
 27. Un scorpion.
 28. Le temps est magnifique.
 29. Qui est là ?
 30. Quatre philosophes.
 31. Vingt.
 32. Quatre-vingts.
 33. Quatorze.
 34. Quarante-six.
 35. Quinze.
 36. Cinquante.
 37. Soixante exemples.
 38. La queue du chat.
 39. Ma casquette et mon chapeau.
 40. Le bonnet et le chapeau de ma sœur.
 41. Un oiseau aquatique.
 42. Le perroquet est dans la cuisine.
 43. Demandez à la cuisinière des cerises, une grappe de raisin, du raisin sec, des fraises et des framboises.
 44. Appelez le cuisinier.
 45. Ouvrez la croisée (or, la fenêtre).
 46. Fermez la porte.
 47. Il dit quelque chose, mais je ne sais pas quoi.
 48. Un quadrupède.
 49. Avez-vous vu les quais, à Paris ?
 50. Une question.
 51. La chasse.
 52. La classe.
 53. Un trésor.
 54. Le plaisir.
- At Easter.*
The sceptre of the monarch.
The monarchy and the aristocracy.
The science.—The patience.
A scorpion.
The weather is magnificent.
Who is there ?
Four philosophers.
Twenty.
Eighty.
Fourteen.
Forty-six.
Fifteen.
Fifty.
Sixty examples.
The tail of the cat (The cat's tail).
My cap and my hat.
- The cap and the bonnet of my sister.*
An aquatic bird.
The parrot is in the kitchen.
- Ask the cook (female cook) [for] some cherries, a bunch of grapes, some raisins, some strawberries and some raspberries.*
Call the cook (male cook).
Open the window.
- Shut the door.*
He says something, but I do not know what.
A quadruped.
Have you seen the quays at Paris ?
- A question.*
The chace—The hunting.
The class.
A treasure.
The pleasure.

viii.

EXERCISE ON PRONUNCIATION.

See Table of Sounds, from N^o. 39 to the end, and also Notes A, B, C, and all that precedes.

READ :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Je vous assure, monsieur,
que je sais ma leçon. | <i>I assure you, Sir, that I know
my lesson.</i> |
| 2. Très bien, mon garçon. | <i>Very well, my boy.</i> |
| 3. Parlez-vous français ? | <i>Do you speak French ?</i> |
| 4. Oui, monsieur, je parle
français et anglais. | <i>Yes, Sir, I speak French and
English.</i> |
| 5. Je ne sais pas le français
ni l'allemand, mais je
sais le latin et le grec. | <i>I do not know French nor Ger-
man, but I know Latin and
Greek.</i> |
| 6. La Seine est un fleuve qui
passe à Paris ; la Tamise
est un autre fleuve qui
passe à Londres. | <i>The Seine is a river which passes
at (through) Paris ; the Thames
is another river which passes
at (through) London.</i> |
| 7. Les hommes. | <i>The men.</i> |
| 8. Les haricots et le sucre. | <i>The beans and the sugar.</i> |
| 9. Un grand arbre. | <i>A large tree.</i> |
| 10. Un grand homme. | <i>A great man.</i> |
| 11. Dix arbres. | <i>Ten trees.</i> |
| 12. Six hommes. | <i>Six men.</i> |
| 13. Neuf ans. | <i>Nine years.</i> |
| 14. Neuf heures. | <i>Nine hours.</i> |
| 15. Dix. | <i>Ten.</i> |
| 16. Six. | <i>Six.</i> |
| 17. Neuf. | <i>Nine.</i> |
| 18. Dix* chevaux. | <i>Ten horses.</i> |
| 19. Un grand garçon. | <i>A big boy.</i> |
| 20. Les grands garçons. | <i>The big boys.</i> |
| 21. Le sang. | <i>The blood.</i> |
| 22. Il est sans pain. | <i>He is without bread.</i> |
| 23. Un loup ; des loups. | <i>A wolf ; some wolves.</i> |
| 24. Le corps. | <i>The body.</i> |
| 25. Le petit garçon. | <i>The little boy.</i> |

* The last letter in each of the cardinal numbers *cinq* (five), *six* (six), *sept* (seven), *huit* (eight), *neuf* (nine), and *dix* (ten), is not sounded when the next word, in close connexion with the number, begins with a consonant or an aspirate *h*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 26. Les petits garçons. | <i>The little boys.</i> |
| 27. La paix. | <i>The peace.</i> |
| 28. Le banc est long. | <i>The form—bench is long.</i> |
| 29. Les bancs sont longs. | <i>The forms are long.</i> |
| 30. Il porte un fusil. | <i>He carries a gun.</i> |
| 31. Le fils. | <i>The son.</i> |
| 32. Les fils. | <i>The sons.</i> |
| 33. Le fil. | <i>The thread.</i> |
| 34. Les fils. | <i>The threads.</i> |
| 35. Le sac. | <i>The bag—The sack.</i> |
| 36. L'estomac. | <i>The stomach.</i> |
| 37. Le tabac. | <i>The tobacco.</i> |
| 38. Avec. | <i>With.</i> |
| 39. Le vent est violent ; il
vient de l'est. | <i>The wind is violent ; it comes
(blows) from the east.</i> |
| 40. Vous avez assez de viande. | <i>You have enough [of] meat.</i> |
| 41. Nous sommes habillés à
temps. | <i>We are dressed at (in) time.</i> |
| 42. Nous avons huit chiens. | <i>We have eight dogs.</i> |
| 43. Il est sûr de ce qu'il dit. | <i>He is sure of that which he says.</i> |
| 44. Elle est sûre de ce fait. | <i>She is sure of that fact.</i> |
| 45. Le roi. | <i>The king.</i> |
| 46. L'empereur. | <i>The emperor.</i> |
| 47. La reine. | <i>The queen.</i> |
| 48. L'impératrice. | <i>The empress.</i> |
| 49. Le hachis. | <i>The hash.</i> |
| 50. L'habit est gentil. | <i>The coat is pretty.</i> |
| 51. La hache. | <i>The axe—The hatchet.</i> |
| 52. L'habitude. | <i>The habit—The custom.</i> |
| 53. L'os d'une côtelette de
mouton. | <i>The bone of a mutton chop.</i> |
| 54. Je m'habille. | <i>I dress myself.</i> |
| 55. Je me déshabille. | <i>I undress myself.</i> |
| 56. L'air. | <i>The air.</i> |
| 57. Haïr. | <i>To hate.</i> |
| 58. La figue. | <i>The fig.</i> |
| 59. La ciguë. | <i>The hemlock.</i> |
| 60. C'est tout. | <i>It is all.</i> |
| 61. Ce n'est pas trop. | <i>It is not too much.</i> |

LESSON 1.

de or **d'** *of, from.* **à** *to, at.*

Instead of de, use d' before a vowel or a silent h.

Pierre, *Peter.*
Paris, *Paris.*

Anne, *Ann.*
Hélène (silent H), *Helen.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. De Pierre.—2. A Pierre.—
—3. De Paris.—4. A Paris.—5. D'Anne.—6. A Anne.—
7. D'Hélène.—8. A Hélène.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Of Paris.—2. From Paris.—3. To
Paris.—4. At Paris.—5. Of Ann.—6. Of Helen.—7. To Helen.
—8. To Ann.—9. From Peter.—10. To Peter.—11. Of Peter.—
12. From Helen.—13. From Ann.

LESSON 2.

le *the;* **la** *the;* **les** *the.*

There are only two genders in French,—namely, the masculine and the feminine. The French have no neuter gender: inanimate objects are, in French, either masculine or feminine.

Before a noun masculine singular, use le;—before a noun feminine singular, use la;—before any noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use les.

père (*masc.*), *father.*
mère (*fem.*), *mother.*
livre (*masc.*), *book.*
plume (*fem.*), *pen.*

pères (*plural*), *fathers.*
mères (*plural*), *mothers.*
livres (*plural*), *books.*
plumes (*plural*), *pens.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Le père.—2. La mère.—
3. Le livre.—4. La plume.—5. Les pères.—6. Les mères.—
7. Les livres.—8. Les plumes.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. The father.—2. The fathers.—3. The
mother.—4. The mothers.—5. The book.—6. The books.—
7. The pen.—8. The pens.

LESSON 3.

du *of the, from the;* **de la** *of the, from the;*
des *of the, from the.*

Before a noun masculine singular, use du (and never de le, which is not French);—before a noun feminine singular, use de la;—before any noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use des (and never de les, which is not French).

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. *Du père.*—2. *De la mère.*—3. *Du livre.*—4. *De la plume.*—5. *Des pères.*—6. *Des mères.*—7. *Des livres.*—8. *Des plumes.*

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. *Of the father.*—2. *Of the fathers.*—3. *From the father.*—4. *From the fathers.*—5. *Of the mother.*—6. *Of the mothers.*—7. *From the mother.*—8. *From the mothers.*—9. *Of the book.*—10. *Of the books.*—11. *From the book.*—12. *From the books.*—13. *Of the pen.*—14. *Of the pens.*—15. *From the pen.*—16. *From the pens.*

LESSON 4.

au *to the, at the;* **à la** *to the, at the;*
aux *to the, at the.*

Before a noun masculine singular, use au (and never à le, which is not French);—before a noun feminine singular, use à la;—before any noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use aux (and never à les, which is not French).

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. *Au père.*—2. *A la mère.*—3. *Au livre.*—4. *A la plume.*—5. *Aux pères.*—6. *Aux mères.*—7. *Aux livres.*—8. *Aux plumes.*

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. *To the father.*—2. *To the fathers.*—3. *At the father.*—4. *At the fathers.*—5. *To the mother.*—6. *To the mothers.*—7. *At the mother.*—8. *At the mothers.*—9. *To the book.*—10. *To the books.*—11. *At the book.*—12. *At the books.*—13. *To the pen.*—14. *To the pens.*—15. *At the pen.*—16. *At the pens.*

LESSON 5.

When the next noun singular, whether masculine or feminine, begins with a vowel or a silent h :—

- l'** must be used instead of le, or la,
de l' must be used instead of du, or de la,
à l' must be used instead of au, or à la.

artichaut (*masc.*), artichoke. habit (*masc.*—silent *h*), coat.
 eau (*fem.*), water. huile (*fem.*—silent *h*), oil.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH :—1. L'artichaut.—2. De l'artichaut.—3. A l'artichaut.—4. L'eau.—5. De l'eau.—6. A l'eau.—7. L'habit.—8. De l'habit.—9. A l'habit.—10. L'huile.—11. De l'huile.—12. A l'huile.

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. The artichoke.—2. The water.—3. The coat.—4. The oil.—5. Of (or from) the artichoke.—6. Of (or from) the water.—7. Of (or from) the coat.—8. Of (or from) the oil.—9. To (or at) the artichoke.—10. To (or at) the water.—11. To (or at) the coat.—12. To (or at) the oil.

LESSON 6.

RECAPITULATION of Lessons 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

et, and.	Ernest, Ernest.
est, is.	Hortense (silent <i>H</i>), Hortensia.
sont, are.	Hugues (aspirate <i>H</i>), Hugh.
va, goes.	Orléans, Orleans.
vient, comes.	Londres, London.
ville (<i>fem.</i>), city, town.	huître (<i>fem.</i> —silent <i>h</i>), oyster.
crayon (<i>masc.</i>), pencil.	huitres, oysters.
frère (<i>masc.</i>), brother.	haricot (<i>masc.</i> —aspirate <i>h</i>), bean.
sœur (<i>fem.</i>), sister.	haricots, beans.
frères, brothers.	orange (<i>fem.</i>), orange.
sœurs, sisters.	oranges, oranges.
papa, papa.	abricot (<i>masc.</i>), apricot.
maman, mamma.	abricots, apricots.

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. Papa goes from London to Paris.—2. Mamma is at London, and comes from the town of Orleans.—3. The brothers of Hortensia are at Orleans.—4. The sisters of

Hugh and of Ernest are at Paris.—5. The pencil of the brother.—6. The orange of the sister.—7. The oyster.—8. The bean.—9. The oysters.—10. The beans.—11. Of the oyster.—12. Of the brothers, and of the sisters.—13. To the city.—14. To the oyster.—15. To the orange.—16. The sister and the brother.—17. The town.—18. Of the town.—19. To the town.—20. The apricots.—21. Of the pencil.—22. To the pencil.—23. The city.—24. Of the oysters.—25. To the brother.—26. The apricot.—27. Of the apricot.—28. To the apricot.—29. From Paris.—30. From the city of Paris.—31. To the sisters.—32. To the brothers.—33. To the oysters.—34. To the oranges.—35. To the apricots.—36. Of the orange of papa.—37. The oranges from Orleans.

LESSON 7.

un *a, an;* **une** *a, an.*

Before a noun masculine, use un;—before a noun feminine, use une.

j'ai, *I have.*

avez-vous, *have you.*

voulez-vous, *will you have.*

donnez-moi, *give me.*

apportez-moi, *bring me.*

prenez, *take.*

ou, *or.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. J'ai un frère et une sœur.
—2. Avez-vous une plume et un livre?—3. Voulez-vous un abricot ou une orange?—4. Donnez-moi un crayon.—5. Apportez-moi une huître.—6. Prenez un artichaut.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Take a book.—2. Have you a sister and a brother?—3. Give me an oyster or an orange.—4. Bring me an apricot.—5. I have a coat.—6. Will you have a pen?

LESSON 8.

le livre de Pierre, *Peter's book (the book of Peter).*

la plume d'Ernest, *Ernest's pen (the pen of Ernest).*

l'habit du père, *the father's coat (the coat of the father).*

les livres de la mère, *the mother's books (the books of the mother).*

le crayon de l'oncle, *the uncle's pencil* (*the pencil of the uncle*).

la plume des frères, *the brothers' pen* (*the pen of the brothers*).

l'affection d'un père, *a father's affection* (*the affection of a father*).

les sentiments d'une sœur, *a sister's feelings* (*the feelings of a sister*).

The French never use, as the English do, 's, as the sign of the possessive case.—Whenever you wish to turn into French such a phrase as 'the mother's book,' begin by inverting the order of the two English nouns, then use the article le, la, &c. before the one you place first, and put de ('of') between both of them; just as you would, in English, if you said 'the book of the mother.'

oncle (*masc.*), uncle.

tante (*fem.*), aunt.

affection (*fem.*), affection.

tendresse (*fem.*), tenderness.

sentiments (*plural*), feelings.

fil (masc.), son.

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. The sister's pen.—2. The sister's pens.—3. The sisters' pen.—4. The sisters' pens.—5. Ann's pencil.—6. A son's feelings.—7. A mother's tenderness.—8. The uncle's affection.—9. Peter's coat.—10. The brother's book.—11. The aunt's sisters.

LESSON 9.

If you have phrases like those given in the last lesson, with 'of' and 'to' at the beginning of them, and you find translating them at once too difficult, make the change of construction in the words in English, first, and then translate the words one after the other, after having put them in their right order. The matter will then become very easy, if you only remember Lessons 3, 4, and 5.—I will now show you :—

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. Of the sister's pen (Of the pen of the sister).—2. To the sister's pen (To the pen of the sister).—

3. Of the sister's pens (Of the pens of the sister).—4. To the sister's pens (To the pens of the sister).—5. Of the sisters' pen (Of the pen of the sisters).—6. Of the sisters' pens (Of the pens of the sisters).—7. To the sisters' pen (To the pen of the sisters).—8. To the sisters' pens (To the pens of the sisters).—9. Of the brother's pencil (Of the pencil of the brother).—10. Of the uncle's pencil (Of the pencil of the uncle).—11. To the son's pencils (To the pencils of the son).—

* And so on, in every such case.

LESSON 10.

**du or de l' some, any ; de la or de l' some, any ;
des some, any.**

Before a noun masculine singular, use du ;—before a noun feminine singular, use de la ;—before any noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use des.

If, however, the next noun singular begins with a vowel or a silent h, use de l' instead of du and also instead of de la.

bœuf (<i>masc.</i>), beef.	pain (<i>masc.</i>), bread, loaf.
mouton (<i>masc.</i>), mutton.	viande (<i>fem.</i>), meat.
veau (<i>masc.</i>), veal.	légumes (<i>masc. plural</i>), vegetables.
confitures (<i>fem. plural</i>), preserves.	

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH :—1. Voulez-vous du bœuf, ou du mouton ?—2. Prenez du veau.—3. Avez-vous du pain et des confitures ?—4. Donnez-moi de la viande.—5. J'ai des légumes.—6. Apportez-moi de l'huile ou de l'eau.

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. Take some vegetables and some meat.—2. Give me some mutton or some veal.—3. Will you have any beef ?—4. Bring me some orange or some apricot.—5. Have you any oil ?—6. I have some bread, some oranges, some beans, some oysters, and some preserves.

LESSON 11.

de, or d' (*before a vowel or a silent h*), *must be used for 'some,' or 'any,' instead of du, de la, de l', or des (given in the preceding Lesson), if an adjective comes before the noun.*

bon (<i>before a noun masc. sing.</i>), good.	excellent (<i>before a noun masc. sing.</i>), excellent.
bonne (<i>before a noun fem. sing.</i>), good.	excellente (<i>before a noun fem. sing.</i>), excellent.
bons (<i>before a noun masc. plur.</i>), good.	excellents (<i>before a noun masc. plur.</i>), excellent.
bonnes (<i>before a noun fem. plur.</i>), good.	excellentes (<i>before a noun fem. plur.</i>), excellent.

a, has. nous avons, we have.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. J'ai de bon bœuf et d'excellent mouton.—2. Avez-vous de bon veau?—3. Nous avons de bon pain et d'excellentes confitures.—4. Papa a de bonne viande et de bons légumes.—5. Ernest a d'excellents haricots.—6. Donnez-moi d'excellente huile et de bonne eau.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Hugh's uncle has some good books and some good pens.—2. The brother of Ernest's aunt has some excellent oranges and some excellent apricots.—3. Have you any good meat or any good bread?—4. Bring me some excellent veal and some excellent oil.

LESSON 12.

Take notice, that, although 'some' or 'any' is not used in English in some cases when it is meant and might very well be used, IN EVERY SUCH CASE you are to use, in French, du, de la, de l', des, or de, d' (see Lessons 10 and 11), just the same as if 'some' or 'any' was expressed in English.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Will you have beef or mutton?—2. Bring me vegetables.—3. I have brothers and sisters.—4. Have you meat and bread?—5. Give me preserves.—6. Hortensia's sister has good feelings.—7. We have good sisters and good brothers.—8. Mamma has excellent apricots and excellent oranges.

LESSON 13.

père *father.***pères** *fathers.*

The plural of substantives (or, nouns) is generally formed, in French, in the same way as in English, that is to say, by adding s to the singular.

un (<i>masc.</i>), <i>one, a, an.</i>
une (<i>fem.</i>), <i>one, a, an.</i>
deux, <i>two.</i>
douze, <i>twelve.</i>
trois, <i>three.</i>
treize, <i>thirteen.</i>
trente, <i>thirty.</i>

mille, <i>thousand.</i>
plusieurs, <i>several.</i>
verre (<i>substantive masc.</i>), <i>glass.</i>
cuiller (<i>substantive fem.</i>), <i>spoon.</i>
fourchette (<i>substantive fem.</i>), <i>fork.</i>
assiette (<i>substantive fem.</i>), <i>plate.</i>

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Take Peter's pencils.—2. The two cities of London and Paris.—3. Give me some artichokes.—4. Bring me three loaves.—5. Have you any glasses?—6. We have uncles and aunts.—7. Will you have several plates and one glass?—8. Give me one fork and twelve spoons, or one spoon and twelve forks.—9. Thirty or thirteen thousand towns.

LESSON 14.

Substantives having the following terminations in the singular, do not form their plural by taking s, but form it in the ways indicated below:—

SUBSTANTIVES ENDING IN THE SINGULAR WITH—

al change *l* into *ux.***all** change *ll* into *ux.***au, eu, ou** take *x* after them.**s, x, z** do not change at all.

Œil, eye, makes yeux, eyes; and ciel, heaven, makes ciens, heavens.

cheval (*subst. masc.*), *horse.***travail** (*subst. masc.*), *work.***chapeau** (*subst. masc.*), *hat, bonnet.***neveu** (*subst. masc.*), *nephew.***joujou** (*subst. masc.*), *toy.***noix** (*subst. fem.*), *nut.***bras** (*subst. masc.*), *arm.***nez** (*subst. masc.*), *nose.***œil** (*subst. masc.*), *eye.***ciel** (*subst. masc.*), *heaven.***vu**, *seen.***où**, *where.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Où sont les chapeaux des frères et des fils d'Ernest?—2. Avez-vous vu les chevaux de papa?—3. Les deux bras et les deux yeux.—4. Voulez-vous des noix ou des joujoux?—5. Où est le livre des neveux d'Hortense?—6. Plusieurs travaux.—7. Les nez.—8. Les cieux.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Bring me the toys of Peter's sister.—2. Ann's sons and nephews are at Paris.—3. I have seen several of Hugh's horses.—4. The heavens.—5. Give me thirteen nuts.—6. Where are the bonnets of Helen's sisters?—7. Three noses, or thirteen arms and twelve eyes.—8. Some works.

LESSON 15.

petit	<i>little, small;</i>	petits	<i>little, small;</i>
petite	<i>little, small;</i>	petites	<i>little, small.</i>

The adjective agrees, in French (as it does in Latin), in gender and number with the noun to which it relates. Thus, with a noun masculine singular, use petit;—with a noun masculine plural, use petits;—with a noun feminine singular, use petite;—with a noun feminine plural, use petites.

The feminine of adjectives is generally formed by adding **e** (**e** mute) to the masculine termination.—The plural of adjectives is generally formed like the plural of substantives (See Lessons 13 and 14).

<i>petit, little, small.</i>	<i>méchant, wicked, naughty.</i>
<i>grand, great, large, tall.</i>	<i>mauvais, bad.</i>

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Un petit frère.—2. Une petite sœur.—3. Les petits frères.—4. Les petites sœurs.—5. De petits crayons.—6. De petites oranges.—7. Un grand verre et une grande cuiller.—8. Deux grands livres et trois grandes plumes.—9. Le pain est mauvais.—10. Les légumes sont mauvais.—11. La viande est mauvaise.—12. Les confitures sont mauvaises.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Ernest's sister is naughty.—2. A naughty son.—3. Some naughty brothers.—4. Several naughty sisters and several naughty sons.—5. Three bad apricots and twelve bad oranges.—6. I have a little coat.—7. Have you a large oyster?

LESSON 16.

I.—*If an adjective relates to several substantives, even though each of these substantives should be in the singular, it agrees with them all taken together, and must therefore be put in the plural.*

II.—*If, among the several substantives, one only is masculine, the adjective must be put in the MASCULINE plural, although all the rest of the substantives are feminine.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Le frère, l'oncle, le neveu et le père sont grands.—2. La sœur, la tante et la mère sont grandes.—3. Le frère, la tante et la mère sont grands.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. The pen and the pencil are small.—2. The oil and the meat are bad.—3. The water, the oyster, the apricot, and the orange, are excellent.—4. The son and the nephew are naughty.

LESSON 17.

Adjectives having the following terminations in the masculine, do not form their feminine by simply taking e mute (according to the general rule given in Lesson 15), but form it in the ways indicated below:—

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN THE MASCULINE WITH—

e (*e mute*) remain as they are.

on, el, eil, et, as, ien for the most part begin by doubling their last consonant, and then take *e* mute.

Complet, discret, inquiet (*uneasy*), and *secret*, make *complète, discrète, inquiète, secrète*.

f change *f* into *ve*.

x generally change *x* into *se*.

eur generally change *r* into *se*.

Except *antérieur, extérieur, inférieur, intérieur, majeur, mineur, meilleur* (*better*), and *supérieur*, which simply take *e* mute.

jeune, <i>young.</i>	heureux (silent <i>h</i>), <i>happy.</i>
bon, <i>good, kind.</i>	querelleur, <i>quarrelsome.</i>
mortel, <i>mortal.</i>	homme (<i>subst.</i> —silent <i>h</i>), <i>man.</i>
pareil, <i>like, alike, similar.</i>	femme* (<i>subst.</i>), <i>woman, wife.</i>
muet, <i>dumb.</i>	créature (<i>subst. fem.</i>), <i>creature.</i>
las, <i>tired.</i>	mode (<i>subst. fem.</i>), <i>fashion.</i>
parisien, <i>Parisian.</i> [ker's].	très (<i>adverb</i>), <i>very.</i>
neuf, <i>new</i> (fresh from the man-	qui, <i>who, which.</i>

* Pronounce this word as you would pronounce *fan* in English.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Le frère de Pierre est jeune.—2. La sœur d'Hortense est très jeune.—3. L'oncle d'Anne est très bon.—4. La tante de Hugues est une bonne femme.—5. L'homme est mortel.—6. L'homme est une créature qui est mortelle.—7. La femme d'Ernest est muette.—8. La sœur d'Hélène est lasse.—9. Une mode qui est parisienne et qui est pareille à la mode de Londres.—10. Voulez-vous l'habit qui est neuf?—11. J'ai un père qui est heureux.—12. Anne a une mère qui est heureuse.—13. Une femme qui est querelleuse.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. The brother of Ernest's wife is happy.—2. The wife of Peter's brother is happy.—3. Have you seen Ann's young sister?—4. Bring me a good orange.—5. A woman who is kind is very happy.—6. Take the pen which is new.—7. The two oysters are alike.

LESSON 18.

The following adjectives have a way, peculiar to each of them alone, of forming their feminine:—

MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
<i>beau,</i> } <i>belle,</i> { beautiful, <i>bel,*</i> } fine, handsome.		<i>franc,</i> <i>franche,</i> frank. <i>gentil,</i> <i>gentille,</i> pretty. <i>gros,</i> <i>grosse,</i> big. <i>long,</i> <i>longue,</i> long.	
<i>blanc,</i> <i>blanche,</i> white. <i>cher,</i> <i>chère,</i> dear.		<i>soft</i>	
<i>doux,</i> <i>douce,</i> { sweet, mild, soft (not rug- ged).		<i>mou,</i> } <i>molle,</i> { (not hard <i>mol,*</i> } in substance).	
<i>épais,</i> <i>épaisse,</i> thick. <i>faux,</i> <i>fausse,</i> false.		<i>nouveau,</i> } <i>nouvelle,</i> { new (no- <i>nouvel,*</i> } vel).	
<i>fou,</i> } <i>folle,</i> { mad, <i>fol,*</i> } insane, <i>frais,</i> <i>fraîche,</i> foolish. fresh.		<i>public,</i> <i>publique,</i> public. <i>sec,</i> <i>sèche,</i> dry. <i>sot,</i> <i>sotte,</i> silly. <i>vieux,</i> } <i>vieille,</i> old. <i>vieil,*</i> }	

Among the above, those marked * (namely, *bel, fol, mol, nouvel*, and *vieil*) are used only before a noun beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*; while those

just above them (namely, *beau*, *fou*, *mou*, *nouveau*, and *vieux*) must be used before a consonant or an aspirate *h*.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Voulez-vous une longue fourchette?—2. Ernest a un beau cheval.—3. Donnez-moi un habit.—4. Avez-vous une belle plume?—5. J'ai un vieux chapeau.—6. Ernest est un vieil homme.—7. Anne est une vieille femme.—8. Apportez-moi un nouvel abricot.—9. Avez-vous vu le nouveau livre de papa?—10. Donnez-moi une nouvelle orange.—11. Prenez une grosse noix.

LESSON 19.

Remember the List given in the preceding Lesson.

bière (*subst. fem.*), beer.

robe (*subst. fem.*), gown, dress.

encre (*subst. fem.*), ink.

poire (*subst. fem.*), pear.

étoffe (*subst. fem.*), stuff.

acheté, bought.

mais, but.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. The ink is dry.—2. The beer is very thick.—3. The stuff of mamma's new dress is soft.—4. Take the pear which is soft.—5. We have bought a dress which is white, and is very pretty, but very dear.—6. Ann is mad.—7. Ernest's brother is a fine man.—8. Peter's aunt is a fine woman.—9. Hortensia is frank.—10. The water is very fresh.

LESSON 20.

Adjectives in French generally follow substantives,—which is the reverse in English.

The adjectives mentioned in the List below, form an exception to this rule, and are usually placed before the substantives:—

beau, fine, beautiful, handsome.

bon, good, kind.

cher, dear (precedes the substantive only when relating to the *feelings*, but not when relating to *price*).

digne, worthy.

grand, great, large, tall.

gros, big.

jeune, young.

joli, pretty.

long, long.

mauvais, bad.

méchant, wicked, naughty.

meilleur, better.

moindre, less.

petit, little, small.

vieux, old.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. One large spoon and three small forks.—2. I have a new coat.—3. Ann's sister is a very quarrelsome woman.—4. Will you have a glass of fresh water?—5. A mortal creature.—6. Helen has a pretty white dress.—7. Hortensia has a good son, but a naughty nephew.—8. The Parisian fashion.—9. Some bad beer.—10. Some thick beer.—11. Give me a soft pear.—12. Peter's dear father.—13. I have bought a very dear book.

LESSON 21.

plus . . . que	<i>more . . . than.</i>
moins . . . que	<i>less . . . than.</i>
aussi . . . que	<i>as . . . as.</i>

I.—*The English often form what is called a comparative of superiority in adjectives by adding r or er to the positive degree (as, 'safe,' safer, 'great,' greater);—but the French ALWAYS form such a comparative by putting plus (more) before the positive. Thus, they will say 'more safe,' 'more great,' &c., just as the English say 'more affectionate,' 'more suspicious,' &c.*

II.—*Instead of que, always use qu' before a vowel or a silent h.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. L'orange est plus douce que l'abricot.—2. L'abricot est moins doux que l'orange.—3. Le bœuf est aussi bon que le mouton.—4. Nous avons une noix aussi grosse qu'un abricot, mais plus petite qu'une orange.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Helen is taller than Peter, but Peter is taller than Ernest.—2. I have bought a pear bigger than an apricot, and as big as an orange.—3. The water is less thick than the beer.—4. The mother is as happy as the father.—5. The sister is more quarrelsome than the brother.

LESSON 22.

le plus	<i>the most</i>
la plus	<i>the most</i>
les plus	<i>the most</i>
le moins	<i>the least</i>
la moins	<i>the least</i>
les moins	<i>the least</i>

The English often form the superlative of an adjective by adding **st** or **est** to the positive degree (as, 'safe,' safest, 'great,' greatest);—but the French ALWAYS form a superlative by putting **le plus**, **la plus**, or **les plus** (the most), before the positive. Thus, they will say 'the most safe,' 'the most great,' &c., just as the English say 'the most affectionate,' 'the most suspicious,' &c.

Before an adjective in the masculine singular, use **le plus** or **le moins**;—before an adjective in the feminine singular, use **la plus** or **la moins**;—before any adjective in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use **les plus** or **les moins**.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. **Le plus grand verre.**—2. **La plus grande cuiller.**—3. **Les plus grands verres.**—4. **Les plus grandes cuillers.**—5. **Le moins beau cheval.**—6. **Le moins bel homme.**—7. **La moins belle robe.**—8. **Les moins beaux chevaux.**—9. **Les moins beaux hommes.**—10. **Les moins belles robes.**

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. The least good meat.—2. The least good book.—3. The biggest pen.—4. The biggest pens.—5. The largest artichokes.—6. The largest artichoke.—7. The least bad horses.—8. The least bad preserves.—9. The most wicked man and the most wicked woman.

LESSON 23.

If an adjective is one of those few which, when in the positive degree, are usually placed before substantives, in French (as enumerated in Lesson 20), two constructions are allowed in the superlative, which are the following :—

le plus grand verre, *the largest glass;*
le verre le plus grand, *the largest glass (literally,
'the glass the largest').*

But if an adjective is among the greater number of those which are usually placed, in French, after substantives, the second of the above-mentioned constructions is the only one allowed. Example :—

le frère le plus querelleur, *the most quarrelsome
brother (not le plus querelleur frère).*

* * * Observe, that, with the second of these constructions, the article (whether *le*, *la*, or *les*) is used twice, whereas it is only used once with the first construction.

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. The biggest nut.—2. The most quarrelsome sisters.—3. The whitest dresses.—4. The dearest father.—5. The dearest creature.—6. The dearest oranges.

LESSON 24.

You need hardly be told, I presume, that le, la, and les, in le plus, la plus, and les plus, and also in le moins, la moins, and les moins (given in Lesson 22), are declined as we saw them declined in Lessons 3 and 4 :—thus, du plus . . . , de la plus . . . , des plus . . . (of the most . . .); and, au plus . . . , à la plus . . . , aux plus . . . (to the most . . .);—and, also, du moins . . . , de la moins . . . , des moins . . . (of the least . . .); and, au moins . . . , à la moins . . . , aux moins . . . (to the least . . .).

TURN INTO FRENCH (same phrases nearly as in Lessons 22 and 23):—1. Of the least good meat.—2. To the least good book.—3. To the biggest pen.—4. Of the biggest pens.—5. Of the largest artichoke.—6. To the largest artichokes.—7. Of the least bad horses.—8. To the least bad preserves.—9. To the most wicked man and to the most wicked woman.—10. Of the most quarrelsome sister.—11. Of the most quarrelsome sisters.—12. To the most quarrelsome sister.—13. To the most quarrelsome sisters.—14. Of the whitest dress.—15. To the dearest fathers.—16. Of the dearest creatures.—17. To the dearest orange.

LESSON 25.

The adjective bon (good) forms its comparative and superlative irregularly, in the manner indicated below:

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
bon (<i>masc. sing.</i>), <i>good</i> ;	meilleur, <i>better</i> ;	le meilleur, <i>the best</i> .
bonne (<i>fern. sing.</i>), <i>good</i> ;	meilleure, <i>better</i> ;	la meilleure, <i>the best</i> .
bons (<i>masc. plural</i>), <i>good</i> ;	meilleurs, <i>better</i> ;	les meilleurs, <i>the best</i> .
bonnes (<i>fern. plur.</i>), <i>good</i> ;	meilleures, <i>better</i> ;	les meilleures, <i>the best</i> .

After *meilleur*, *meilleure*, *meilleure*, or *meilleures*, use *que* or *qu'* for 'than,' as in Lesson 21.

Observe, also, that the Remarks made in the preceding Lesson, about the article *le*, *la*, *les*, being declined in superlatives, apply likewise to this case.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Ernest is better than Peter, and Helen is better than Ann.—2. Take some better oranges.—3. Bring me better books.—4. We have three of the best toys.—5. Papa comes from Paris, where mamma has bought several of the finest and of the best dresses.—6. Have you seen the best stuff?—7. To the best glass.—8. To the best glasses.—9. Give me a better pen and a larger pencil.

LESSON 26.

<i>je</i> or <i>j'</i>	<i>I.</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>we.</i>
<i>tu</i>	<i>thou.</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>you.</i>
<i>il</i> (<i>masc.</i>)	<i>he</i> [<i>or, it</i>].	<i>ils</i> (<i>masc.</i>)	<i>they.</i>
<i>elle</i> (<i>femin.</i>)	<i>she</i> [<i>or, it</i>].	<i>elles</i> (<i>femin.</i>)	<i>they.</i>

I.—Instead of je, use j' before a vowel or a silent h.

II.—As there is no neuter gender in French, you must always render the English neuter pronoun ‘it’ into French either by *il* or by *elle*:—by *il*, when the English neuter noun to which the pronoun ‘it’ relates is **MASCULINE** in French; and by *elle*, when, on the contrary, the English neuter noun to which the pronoun ‘it’ relates is **FEMININE** in French.

<i>je suis, I am.</i>	<i>nous sommes, we are.</i>
<i>tu es, thou art.</i>	<i>vous êtes, you are.</i>
<i>il est, he [or, it] is.</i>	<i>ils sont, they (masc.) are.</i>
<i>elle est, she [or, it] is.</i>	<i>elles sont, they (femin.) are.</i>
<i>parle, speaks;</i>	<i>vous parlez, you speak;</i>
<i>ici, here;</i>	<i>là, there.</i>

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Ils sont plus grands que vous.—2. Elles sont plus grandes que nous.—3. Il parle de vous à papa.—4. Où est le crayon? Il est ici.—5. Où est la plume? Elle est là.—6. Où sont les confitures? Elles sont là.—7. Où sont les livres? Ils sont ici.—8. Où est Pierre? Il est ici.—Est-il ici?—9. Vous êtes là.—Etes-vous là?—10. Où sont Ernest et Hortense? Ils (*not elles, as one of the nouns is masculine*) sont ici.

LESSON 27.

malade (<i>adjective</i>), ill.	oui, yes.
français, <i>French</i> .	non, no.
anglais, <i>English</i> .	bien, well.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Are you there, papa? Yes.—2. Where is Ann? Is she ill?—3. Do you speak French?—4. No.—5. He is here.—6. Is he here?—7. You speak English.—8. Do you speak English?—9. Yes, very well.—10. He speaks of you to Ernest's brother.—11. He speaks to Ernest of Helen's nephew.—12. Where are Peter and Hugh? They are ill.—13. Where are Hortensia and Ann? They are ill.—14. Where are ortensia and Peter?—They are ill.

LESSON 28.

j'ai, <i>I have.</i>	nous avons, <i>we have.</i>
tu as, <i>thou hast.</i>	vous avez, <i>you have.</i>
il a, <i>he [or, it] has.</i>	ils ont, <i>they (masc.) have.</i>
elle a, <i>she [or, it] has.</i>	elles ont, <i>they (femin.) have.</i>
	rose (<i>femin.</i>), <i>rose.</i>

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. J'ai une petite rose.—2. Nous avons une rose blanche.—3. Elle a une belle petite rose.—4. As-tu vu l'oncle d'Ernest?

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Have you any white roses?—2. I have some beautiful white roses.—3. He has bought a small white rose.—4. Where is Peter? He is here.—5. Where is Peter's pencil? It is there.—6. Where is Ann? She is at Paris.—7. Where is papa's pen? Is it here?—Yes, it is here.

LESSON 29.

je vous vois	<i>I see you.</i>
je vous parle	<i>I speak to you.</i>

Pronouns governed by a verb generally precede that verb, in French, instead of following it as they do in English.

me or m', <i>me, to me.</i>	nous, <i>us, to us.</i>
te or t', <i>thee, to thee.</i>	vous, <i>you, to you.</i>
le or l', <i>him [or, it].</i>	les, <i>them.</i>
la or l', <i>her [or, it].</i>	leur, <i>to them.</i>
<i>lui, to him, to her.</i>	

When governed by a verb.

Before a vowel or a silent h, use m' instead of me, t' instead of te, and l' instead of le or la.

je vois, <i>I see;</i>	je ne vois pas, <i>I do not see.</i>
je parle, <i>I speak;</i>	je ne parle pas, <i>I do not speak.</i>
j'entends, <i>I hear, I understand;</i>	je n'entends pas, <i>I do not hear, I do not understand.</i>
je comprends, <i>I understand;</i>	je ne comprends pas, <i>I do not understand.</i>
	obligé, <i>obliged.</i>

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Je ne vous vois pas très bien.—2. Je ne vous parle pas.—3. Je le comprends.—4. Je ne leur parle pas.—5. Je vous suis obligé.—6. Papa m'est très cher.—7. La mère d'Ernest lui est chère.—8. Les sœurs d'Hortense et d'Hélène leur sont chères.—9. Il me parle du frère de Pierre.—10. Il nous est obligé.—11. Je t'entends bien.—12. Je ne la vois pas.

LESSON 30.

je donne, *I give.*je donnerai, *I will give.*

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. I do not hear him.—2. I do not hear her.—3. Thou art obliged to him.—4. I am obliged to her.—5. I will give you (to you) oranges and preserves.—6. I give him (to him) two beautiful horses.—7. Peter speaks to you of the handsome dresses of Ann's aunt.—8. Where are Peter's brothers? They are there, I see them very well.—9. Do you speak to her?—10. No, but I speak to you.—11. I will give them (to them) a large glass of fresh water.

LESSON 31.

I. { punissez-moi	<i>punish me.</i>
{ parlez-moi	<i>speak to me.</i>

II. { ne me punissez pas	<i>do not punish me.</i>
{ ne me parlez pas	<i>do not speak to me.</i>

I.—*If the verb by which a pronoun is governed is in the IMPERATIVE MOOD, AND WITHOUT A NEGATIVE (Example I. above), the pronoun is, by exception, placed after that verb, instead of before (as was shown in Lesson 29);—and, in such a case,*

Use moi instead of me.

II.—*But if the verb is in the imperative mood, WITH a negative (Example II. above), follow the rule given in Lesson 29.*

voyez, *see* (*imperative*);
 parlez, *speak* (*imperative*);
 punissez, *punish* (*imperative*);
 ne donnez pas, *do not give*.

ne voyez pas, *do not see*.
 ne parlez pas, *do not speak*.
 ne punissez pas, *do not punish*.
 n'apportez pas, *do not bring*.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Donnez-moi du pain blanc.—2. Ne me donnez pas les joujoux d'Ernest.—3. Punissez-nous, mais ne les punissez pas.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Do not punish her.—2. See her.—3. Speak to him.—4. Do not speak to him.—5. Bring me the large plate.—6. Do not bring me the white plate.

LESSON 32.

Pay attention to the difference between some of the following pronouns and of those given in Lesson 29:—

moi, <i>me</i> .	nous, <i>us</i> .
toi, <i>thee</i> .	vous, <i>you</i> .
lui, <i>him</i> [<i>or, it</i>].	eux,* <i>them</i> (<i>masc.</i>).
elle, <i>her</i> [<i>or, it</i>].	elles,* <i>them</i> (<i>femin.</i>).

When governed by a preposition.

* The Rule given at No. II. in Lesson 16, applies to these pronouns as well.

avec (*preposition*), *with*. pour (*preposition*), *for*.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Ernest parle de moi ou de toi.—2. Maman va avec moi à Londres.—3. Papa vient avec eux à Orléans.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Have you any good preserves for me?—2. Hugh's sisters are at Paris; papa goes with them to London.—3. Do you speak French with her?—4. Do not speak English with him.—5. I have bought a very pretty toy for thee.

LESSON 33.

mon my; **ma my;** **mes my.**

Before a noun masculine singular, use mon;—*before a noun feminine singular, use ma;*—*before any noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use mes.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Mon père est bon.—2. Ma mère est bonne.—3. Mes frères sont bons.—4. Mes sœurs sont bonnes.—5. Avez-vous vu le beau livre de mon oncle (*See Lesson 8*) et la belle robe de ma tante?—6. Apportez-moi mes plus beaux joujoux.—7. Voulez-vous ma meilleure plume ou mon meilleur crayon?

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Where are my father's pencils (*See Lesson 8*)?—2. Have you seen my mother's best books?—3. Punish my most quarrelsome brother.—4. Bring me my best book.—5. Do not bring me my least handsome dress.—6. Where are my beautiful white roses?

LESSON 34.

ton thy; ta thy; tes thy.

Before a noun masculine singular, use ton ;—before a noun feminine singular, use ta ;—before any noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use tes.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Où est ton pain?—Est-il avec ta viande ou avec tes légumes?—2. Tes confitures sont excellentes.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. We have bought large oranges for thy father and for thy mother.—2. Thy cousins and thy sisters are here with me.

LESSON 35.

son his, her, its; sa his, her, its; ses his, her, its.

I.—*Before a noun masculine singular, use son ;—before a noun feminine singular, use sa ;—before any noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use ses.*

II.—*Take care lest you should, by mistake, make this pronoun agree, in French, in the same way as is done in English. It agrees, in English, with the possessor ; but, in French,*

the very reverse takes place, and this pronoun agrees with the object possessed. Example:—

ENGLISH	{ 'Peter and <i>his</i> father.' 'Ann and <i>her</i> father.' 'The child and <i>its</i> father.'
FRENCH	{ 'Pierre et <i>son</i> père.' 'Anne et <i>son</i> père.' 'L'enfant et <i>son</i> père.'

The word père, the object possessed, being masculine, whether the possessor be Peter, or Ann, or the child, son is used in all these cases.

aime, loves.

enfant (a boy—*masc.*), child.
enfant (a girl—*femin.*), child.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Ernest aime son père.—
2. Hélène est avec son père.—3. L'enfant est avec son père.—
4. Hugues parle avec sa mère.—5. Hortense va avec sa mère.—
6. L'enfant vient avec sa mère.—7. Il parle anglais avec ses frères et avec ses sœurs.

LESSON 36.

niece, *niece*.

filie, *daughter*, *girl*.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Ann's three brothers are here with her aunt and her uncle.—2. Have you seen her best pencil or her best pen?—3. Her nephews and her nieces are at Paris.—4. The dear child (a girl) loves its father and its mother.—5. The dear little child (a boy) loves its father, its mother, its brothers and its sisters.—6. Speak to him of his pear and of his apricot.—7. Do not speak English, but speak French, with his daughters or with his sons.—8. See his arms.—9. Have you seen her eyes?

LESSON 37.

Before a word which begins with a vowel or a silent h :—

mon must be used instead of *ma*,

ton must be used instead of *ta*,

son must be used instead of *sa*.

Be careful NEVER to use, as some beginners do, *m'*, *t'*, and *s'*, before a vowel or a silent *h*, instead of *ma*, *ta*, *sa*, but always to use *mon*, *ton*, and *son*, as directed here.—If you look back to Lesson 29, you will see that *m'* is only used for *me*, and *s'* only for *te*, which are different pronouns altogether from the above, and mean 'me,' and 'thee,' and *s'* is only used for *se*, which means 'himself,' 'herself,' 'itself,' 'oneself,' and 'themselves.'

ami (*masc.*), friend (male friend). *habitude* (*femin.*—silent *h*), habit.

amie (*fem.*), friend (female friend). *hardiesse* (*femin.*—aspirate *h*),

amitié (*femin.*), friendship. boldness.

ardoise (*femin.*), slate. beaucoup, much, a great deal.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. L'ardoise de Pierre est là.—2. Nous avons acheté une ardoise qui est très-bonne.—3. Où est ma meilleure ardoise?—4. Avez-vous vu mon ardoise?—5. Hortense aime beaucoup son frère et sa sœur: son amitié pour eux est très grande.—6. Voyez sa mauvaise habitude.—7. Son habitude est mauvaise.—8. Punissez sa hardiesse.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Peter, my friend, give me some ink.
—2. Helen, my friend, my dear friend, speak for me to my father's aunt.—3. Bring me her slate, her good slate, her excellent slate.

LESSON 38.

notre our;

nos our.

votre your;

vos your.

leur their;

leurs their.

Before a noun in the singular, whether masculine or feminine, use notre, votre, or leur;—before a noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use nos, vos, or leurs.

Recollect that *leur* is also a personal pronoun, which means 'to them' (*governed by a verb*—See Lesson 29). That personal pronoun is always spelt so, whilst the possessive pronoun *leur*, 'their,' takes *s* in the case mentioned above.—Take care you do not make a confusion of these two different pronouns.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Je leur donne leur crayon et leurs ardoises.—2. Donnez-leur leurs livres et vos plumes.—3. Où est le chapeau neuf de votre père?—4. Nos frères et nos sœurs sont malades.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Your daughter is a good little girl.—2. Our sisters have bought some stuff for their dresses.—3. Do not give them (to them) their glass, but give them (to them) their forks.—4. My friend Helen is dear to me.—5. Thy happy and kind mother is dear to thee.—6. Thy kind and happy mother is as dear to them as their excellent mother.

LESSON 39.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
le mien, la mienne,		les miens, les miennes,	<i>mine.</i>
le tien, la tienne,		les tiens, les tiennes,	<i>thine.</i>
le sien, la sienne,		les siens, les siennes,	<i>his, hers, its.</i>
le nôtre, la nôtre,		les nôtres,	<i>ours.</i>
le vôtre, la vôtre,		les vôtres,	<i>youra.</i>
le leur, la leur,		les leurs,	<i>theirs.</i>

Pay attention to the difference which exists, in English, between 'his' in 'his book is here,' and in 'the book I see here is his.' Though these two pronouns happen to be spelt alike, they are of different kinds altogether, just in the same way as 'my' differs from 'mine,' 'thy' from 'thine,' 'our' from 'ours,' &c. The one is always joined with a noun, the other never.—In French, they are expressed each by a different word.—Example:—'Son livre est là' (his book is there); and, 'Le livre qui est là est le sien' (the book which is there is his). See Lesson 35.

In *le mien*, &c., the article is declined (as shown in Lessons 3 and 4).

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Il a mon livre, mais j'ai le sien.—2. Elle a mon livre, mais j'ai le sien.—3. J'ai son livre, mais il a les miens.—4. J'ai son livre, mais elle a les miens.—5. J'ai votre plume, mais vous avez la mienne.—6. Elle a notre orange, mais nous avons la sienne.—7. Il a votre orange et vous avez la sienne.—8. Votre robe est plus belle que la nôtre.—9. Notre sœur est plus grande que la vôtre.—10. Notre frère est plus petit que le vôtre et que les leurs.

LESSON 40.

aussi, also.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Helen is your best and your dearest friend.—2. Her friendship for me is also very great.—3. Our brother's books and your sisters' slate are there.—4. Your friendship for him and for her is much greater than mine.—5. The pencil of Ernest's wife is less thick than ours.—6. Her orange is much bigger than theirs.—7. Their pens are larger than thine.

LESSON 41.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Thy ink is thicker than his.—2. Her ink is much thicker than thine.—3. Give them (to them) their slate and their books also.—4. I do not speak to him of his affection, but of mine.—5. Where are the pencil, the pen, and the slate of our friend's brother?—6. The artichoke is excellent.—7. I see him.—8. I do not see her.—9. I hear him.—10. I do not hear her.—11. Do you speak to me?—12. He is obliged to me.—13. Have you seen my glass or my plate?—14. Bring me my slate.

LESSON 42.

NOMINATIVE (or, SUBJECT). ACCUSATIVE (or, OBJECT).

qui* <i>who, which.</i>	{ que <i>whom, which.</i>
qui <i>whom.</i>	

Use qui as the nominative, or subject, to a verb;—use que as the accusative, or object, governed by a verb;—use qui, also, as the accusative, or object, governed by a preposition, but only when speaking of one or more PERSONS, not THINGS (when speaking of things, 'which,' or 'that,' after a preposition, is rendered, in French, by a word different from the above, but which would only confuse you if given here).

Instead of que, use qu' before a vowel or a silent h.

* Pronounce *qui*, in French, as you do 'key' in English.

montrez, show (<i>imperative</i>).	sur, on, upon.
s'il vous plaît, if you please.	sous, under.
merci, thank you.	dans, in.
table (<i>femin.</i>), table.	chambre (<i>femin.</i>), room.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Qui est ici?—2. Qui va là?—3. A qui parlez-vous?—4. Montrez-moi, s'il vous plaît, les livres qui sont dans votre chambre et l'ardoise qui est sur la table.—5. Voyez le beau joujou que j'ai acheté.—6. Pour qui est-il?—7. Pour la petite fille, qu'Anne aime beaucoup.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. The man of whom you speak is here.—2. The city which you see there is the city of Paris.—3. Will you have the coat which Helen has bought for you and which is in my room?—4. No, thank you.—5. With whom do you speak French at table?

LESSON 43.

As well as de qui ('of whom,' or 'from whom'), dont may be used;—and dont also means 'of which,' or 'from which' (speaking of things).

loin (*adverb*), far.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. La petite fille dont vous parlez est ma nièce.—2. Je vois la ville, dont je suis très loin.—3. Le cheval qu'Hortense a vu est beaucoup plus beau que le sien.—4. L'enfant qui est sous la table est le fils de mon ami.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. The feelings of which you speak are worthy of you.—2. Hugh is the child who goes with him.—3. I do not see your sister, but I see mine, from whom we are very far.—4. The bonnet which Ernest and his sister have bought for me, is the prettiest of my bonnets.

LESSON 44.

ce or cet this, that; **cette this, that;**
ces these, those.

Before a noun masculine singular, use ce;—before a noun feminine singular, use cette;—before any noun in the plural, whether masculine or feminine, use ces.

Instead of ce, use cet before a vowel or a silent h.

parents (*masc.*), parents, relatives.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Donnez-moi, s'il vous plaît, cet artichaut et ces haricots.—2. Voulez-vous cette orange?—3. Montrez-moi ce pain, qui est là sur la table.—4. Apportez-moi ces confitures et cette assiette.—5. Cet enfant aime beaucoup ses parents.—6. Ce cher enfant vient de Londres avec sa maman.—7. Cette enfant va à Paris avec son papa et sa sœur.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Take this water, this apricot, and this oil.—2. I will give you that meat and those vegetables, which we have there.—3. Will you have these preserves?—4. Yes, my dear friend, thank you.—5. See that horse.—6. Give me this bread, this excellent bread.—7. Bring me that coat, that fine coat, which I see under the table in your father's room.

LESSON 45.

1.— marcher	<i>to walk, to march.</i>
2.— applaudir	<i>to applaud.</i>
3.— recevoir	<i>to receive.</i>
4.— descendre	<i>to descend, to go down.</i>

The French verbs are divided into FOUR conjugations, distinguished by the termination (or, ending) of the infinitive mood.

The First conjugation ends in **er**:

The Second, in **ir**:

The Third, in **oir** (but all those which are regular end in **evoir**).

The Fourth, in **re** (but all those which are regular end in **dre**).

I have purposely chosen *marcher*, as a specimen, instead of giving a verb at random, because *march* being an English word, an English pupil will thus be enabled to distinguish more clearly, in the French verb *marcher*, the root (*march*) from the termination (*er*). In other books for beginners, some such verbs as *parler*, *donner*, &c., given as specimens, are open to the disadvantage which it has been my object to avoid.—The same observation may be made with regard to my choice of *applaudir* and of *descendre* (instead of *finir*, *agir*, &c., and of *rendre*, &c.).

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

marcher, to walk.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, marchant, walking. Past, marché, walked.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

je marche, I walk.
tu marches, thou walkest.
il marche, he walks.*

PLURAL.

*nous marchons, we walk.
vous marchez, you walk.
ils marchent, they walk.*

IMPERFECT.

*je marchais, I was walking.
tu marchais, thou wast walking.
il marchait, he was walking.*

*nous marchions, we were walking.
vous marchiez, you were walking.
ils marchaient, they were walking.*

PAST TENSE.

*je marchai, I walked.
tu marchas, thou walkedst.
il marcha, he walked.*

*nous marchâmes, we walked.
vous marchâtes, you walked.
ils marchèrent, they walked.*

FUTURE.

*je marcherai, I shall walk.
tu marcheras, thou wilt walk.
il marchera, he will walk.*

*nous marcherons, we shall walk.
vous marcherez, you will walk.
ils marcheront, they will walk.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*je marcherais, I should walk.
tu marcherais, thou wouldest walk.
il marcherait, he would walk.*

*nous marcherions, we should walk.
vous marcheriez, you would walk.
ils marcheraient, they would walk.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*que je marche, that I may walk.
que tu marches, that thou mayest walk.
qu'il marche, that he may (or, let him) walk.*

*que nous marchions, that we may walk.
que vous marchiez, that you may walk.
que ils marchent, that they may (or, let them) walk.*

* In French (just as in Latin) simple tenses are always formed with one word only. Thus, for instance, *je marche* alone corresponds to 'I am walking,' or 'I do walk,' as well as simply to 'I walk.' Also the imperfect tense, *je marchais*, stands alone for 'I was walking' or 'I used to walk.'—And so on with regard to other moods and tenses.

PRTETERITE.

SINGULAR.

que je marchasse, that I might walk.
 que tu marchasses, that thou mightest walk.
 qu'il marchât, that he might walk.

PLURAL.

que nous marchassions, that we might walk.
 que vous marchassiez, that you might walk.
 qu'ils marchassent, that they might walk.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

marche, walk (thou).

marchons, let us walk.
 marchez, walk (you).

hier, yesterday.
 aujourd'hui, to-day.

quand, when.
 demain, to-morrow.

parler, to speak.
 donner, to give.
 déjeuner, to breakfast.
 dîner, to dine.

acheter, to buy.
 montrer, to show.
 aimer, to love, to like.
 désirer, to desire, to wish.

These verbs are conjugated like *marcher* (but *acheter* takes a grave accent over the first *e* when the *t* is followed by *e*, or *es*, or *ent*; as *j'achète*, *tu achètes*, *ils achètent*).

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Votre petite sœur, que nous aimons beaucoup, dînera avec nous demain.—2. Et mon petit frère aussi; je désire que vous parliez français avec lui.—3. Vous parliez anglais hier dans ma chambre avec mon oncle.—4. Aujourd'hui nous achetons des oranges?—Non, achetons des confitures.—5. Nous désirions que vous déjeunassiez bien.—6. Ils dînent.—7. Qu'elles dînent.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. They showed their handsome white dresses to their father and to their mother.—2. You wish that I may speak to them.—3. I am speaking to you of this hat, which I have bought, and which is here, on the table.—4. Where is the loaf which I bought yesterday?—5. Who will give me a book?—6. The meat is excellent when Ernest dines with him.—7. Show me Ernest, I do not see him.

LESSON 46.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

applaudir, to applaud.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, applaudissant, applauding. Past, applaudi, applauded.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

*j'applaudis, I applaud.**tu applaudis, thou applaudest.**il applaudit, he applauds.*

PLURAL.

*nous applaudissons, we applaud.**vous applaudissez, you applaud.**ils applaudissent, they applaud.*

IMPERFECT.

*j'applaudissais, I was applauding.**tu applaudissais, thou wast applauding.**il applaudissait, he was applauding.**nous applaudissions, we were applauding.**vous applaudissiez, you were applauding.**ils applaudissaient, they were applauding.*

PAST TENSE.

*j'applaudis, I applauded.**tu applaudis, thou applaudedst.**il applaudit, he applauded.**nous applaudimes, we applauded.**vous applaudites, you applauded.**ils applaudirent, they applauded.*

FUTURE.

*j'applaudirai, I shall applaud.**tu applaudiras, thou will applaud.**il applaudira, he will applaud.**nous applaudirons, we shall applaud.**vous applaudirez, you will applaud.**ils applaudiront, they will applaud.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*j'applaudirais, I should applaud.**tu applaudirais, thou wouldst applaud.**il applaudirait, he would applaud.**nous applaudirions, we should applaud.**vous applaudiriez, you would applaud.**ils applaudiraient, they would applaud.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*que j'applaudisse, that I may applaud.**que tu applaudisses, that thou mayest applaud.**qu'il applaudisse, that he may (or, let him) applaud.**que nous applaudissions, that we may applaud.**que vous applaudissiez, that you may applaud.**qu'ils applaudissent, that they may (or, let them) applaud.*

PREFERITE.

SINGULAR.

que j'applaudisse, *that I might applaud.*
 que tu applaudisses, *that thou mightest applaud.*
 qu'il applaudît, *that he might applaud.*

PLURAL.

que nous applaudissions, *that we might applaud.*
 que vous applaudissiez, *that you might applaud.*
 qu'ils applaudissent, *that they might applaud.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

applaudis, *applaud (thou).*applaudissons, *let us applaud.*
 applaudissez, *applaud (you).*

soir (*masc.*), *evening.*
 matin (*masc.*), *morning.*

toujours, *always.*
 si (*s'* before another *i*), *if.*

agir, *to act.*
 finir, *to finish.*
 obéir, *to obey.*
 désobéir, *to disobey.*
 punir, *to punish.*

avertir, *to warn, to inform.*
 chérir, *to cherish.*
 choisir, *to choose.*
 remplir, *to fill.*
 réussir, *to succeed (to be successful).*

These verba are conjugated like *applaudir*.—Two of them, *obéir* and *désobéir*, govern the dative: the French say, 'to obey, to disobey *to* a person.'

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Si vous désobéissez à vos parents, ils vous puniront.—2. Agissez toujours bien.—3. Elle choisira cette étoffe si son papa l'achète avec elle, et si elle est aussi neuve que la mienne.—4. S'ils désobéissaient, tu les avertirais.—5. Montrez-moi le meilleur enfant, et aussi l'enfant le plus querelleur.—6. Avez-vous fini votre travail ce matin?—7. Elle parla pour nous et elle réussit.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Do not punish them, but punish me, if we have some ink on our slate.—2. Fill my glass, if you please.—3. Let us cherish always our parents.—4. My aunt and her uncle have punished that child (a boy), that naughty child.—5. We shall finish our works this evening if he gives us (to us) good pens, and if she comes with us.—6. They wish that we may succeed. 7. They were wishing that we might succeed.

LESSON 47.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

recevoir, to receive.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present, recevant, receiving.**Past, reçu, * received.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

*je reçois, I receive.
tu reçois, thou receivest.
il reçoit, he receives.*

PLURAL.

*nous recevons, we receive.
vous recevez, you receive.
ils reçoivent, they receive.*

IMPERFECT.

*je recevais, I was receiving.
tu recevais, thou wast receiving.
il recevait, he was receiving.*

*nous recevions, we were receiving.
vous receviez, you were receiving.
ils recevaient, they were receiving.*

PRÉTERITE.

*je reçus, I received.
tu reçus, thou receivedst.
il reçut, he received.*

*nous reçumes, we received.
vous reçutes, you received.
ils reçurent, they received.*

FUTURE.

*je recevrai, I shall receive.
tu receveras, thou will receive.
il recevra, he will receive.*

*nous recevrons, we shall receive.
vous receverez, you will receive.
ils recevront, they will receive.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*je recevrais, I should receive.
tu recevrais, thou wouldest receive.
il recevrait, he would receive.*

*nous recevriions, we should receive.
vous recevriez, you would receive.
ils recevraient, they would receive.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*que je reçoive, that I may receive.
que tu reçoives, that thou mayest receive.
qu'il reçoive, that he may (or, let him) receive.*

*que nous recevions, that we may receive.
que vous receviez, that you may receive.
qu'ils reçoivent, that they may (or, let them) receive.*

* Notice that a cedilla is placed under the *c*, in this verb, only when the *c* is followed by either *o* or *u*, according to what has been mentioned at No. 40 of the *Table of Sounds*, page 5.

PREFERITE.

SINGULAR.

que je reçusse, *that I might receive.*
 que tu reçusses, *that thou mightest receive.*
 qu'il reçût, *that he might receive.*

PLURAL.

que nous reçussions, *that we might receive.*
 que vous reçussiez, *that you might receive.*
 qu'ils reçussent, *that they might receive.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

reçois, *receive (thou).*

recevons, *let us receive.
 recevez, receive (you).*

franc (*masc.*), franc (*French coin,—about ten pence*).

argent (*masc.*), money.
 chaise (*femin.*), chair.

concevoir, *to conceive.*
 apercevoir, *to perceive.*

devoir, *to owe,—to be obliged,—
 must.*

These verbs are conjugated like *receiving*.—*Devoir*, however, takes a circumflex accent over the *u* in the past participle: thus, *dû*.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Nous concevions bien sa hardiesse.—2. Il me doit mille francs.—3. Je dois vous punir si vous désobéissez.—4. Nous apercevions un crayon sous la chaise.—5. L'argent que nous devons à cet homme est sur la table de notre chambre.—6. La fille de cette femme devra choisir la robe de sa maman.—7. Ernest et Hortense sont ici: ils ont aperçu votre habit neuf.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Where is Ernest?—He is very far, but I perceive him.—2. They would conceive his habit, his bad habit.—3. Her habit, her bad habit, which you conceive very well, is similar to his and to yours.—4. We owe them (to them) money (*See Lesson 12*).—5. Hortensia and Helen are two very good friends: they (*See Lesson 26*) have conceived the greatest affection for you.—6. We were obliged to punish the sons of Peter's friend.

LESSON 48.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

descendre, to descend.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, descendant, descending. Past, descendu, descended.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

je descends, *I descend.*tu descends, *thou descendest.*il descend, *he descends.*

PLURAL.

nous descendons, *we descend.*vous descendez, *you descend.*ils descendent, *they descend.*

IMPERFECT.

je descendais, *I was descending.*tu descendais, *thou wast descending.*il descendait, *he was descending.*nous descendions, *we were descending.*vous descendiez, *you were descending.*ils descendaient, *they were descending.*

PREFERITE.

je descendis, *I descended.*tu descendis, *thou descendedst.*il descendit, *he descended.*nous descendimes, *we descended.*vous descendites, *you descended.*ils descendirent, *they descended.*

FUTURE.

je descendrai, *I shall descend.*tu descendras, *thou wilt descend.*il descendra, *he will descend.*nous descendrons, *we shall descend.*vous descendrez, *you will descend.*ils descendront, *they will descend.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

je descendrais, *I should descend.*tu descendrais, *thou wouldest descend.*il descendrait, *he would descend.*nous descendrions, *we should descend.*vous descendriez, *you would descend.*ils descendraient, *they would descend.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

que je descende, *that I may descend.*que tu descenes, *that thou mayest descend.*qu'il descende, *that he may (or, let him) descend.*que nous descendions, *that we may descend.*que vous descendiez, *that you may descend.*qu'ils descendent, *that they may (or, let them) descend.*

PREFERITE.

SINGULAR.

que je descendisse, that I might descend.
 que tu descendisses, that thou mightest descend.
 qu'il descendît, that he might descend.

PLURAL.

que nous descendissions, that we might descend.
 que vous descendissiez, that you might descend.
 qu'ils descendissent, that they might descend.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

descends, descend (thou).

descendons, let us descend.
 descendez, descend (you).

combien, how much.

quelquefois, sometimes.

vendre, to sell.

répandre, to spill.

défendre, to defend, to forbid.

répondre, to answer.

entendre, to hear, to understand.

perdre, to lose.

attendre, to wait, to expect.

mordre, to bite.

These verbs are conjugated like *descendre*.—Two of them, *défendre* (when it means 'to forbid'), and *répondre*, in some instances govern the dative; thus, the French say, 'I forbid to him to do that,' and 'I answer to him, to his letter,' &c. Another of these, *attendre*, is used without any preposition where 'for' is used in English: the French say, 'I wait him,' not 'I wait for him,' as the English do.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Si tu répands de l'encre sur ta robe, je te punirai.—2. Ernest a vendu ses meilleurs livres pour beaucoup d'argent.—3. Elle lui parle, mais il ne lui répond pas.—4. Attendez-moi, s'il vous plaît.—5. Elles désiraient que nous perdissions ces mauvaises habitudes.—6. J'ai vu hier le neveu de mon ami; il vient dîner avec nous ce soir.—7. Réponds-leur s'ils te parlent.—8. Répondons-leur si elles nous parlent.—9. Je désire que vous les entendiez demain matin.—10. Ils le mordraient.—11. Elles la mordront.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Helen, who is my friend, my dearest friend, is coming to breakfast with me this morning. I am waiting [for] her.—2. The dearest books are sometimes the worst (*superlative* of 'bad').—3. How much have you lost?—Thirteen francs.—4. You must answer them (to them) to-day, if they speak to you.—5. We defended them very well.—6. If Peter was speaking, you would hear him.—7. We wish that she may lose that boldness.—8. To-morrow evening Ann and Hortensia will hear them.

LESSON 49.

This Lesson, and the next, contain what are called the AUXILIARY VERBS.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB AVOIR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple,—avoir, to have. Compound,—avoir eu, to have had.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,—*ayant*, having. **PAST**,—*eu*, had.
Compound of the PRESENT,—*ayant eu*, having had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

j'ai, I have.
tu as, thou hast.
il a, he has.
nous avons, we have.
vous avez, you have.
ils ont, they have.

Compound of the PRESENT.

j'ai eu, I have had.
tu as eu, thou hast had.
il a eu, he has had.
nous avons eu, we have had.
vous avez eu, you have had.
ils ont eu, they have had.

IMPERFECT.

j'avais, I had.
tu avais, thou hadst.
il avait, he had.
nous avions, we had.
vous aviez, you had.
ils avaient, they had.

Compound of the IMPERFECT.

j'avais eu, I had had.
tu avais eu, thou hadst had.
il avait eu, he had had.
nous avions eu, we had had.
vous aviez eu, you had had.
ils avaient eu, they had had.

PTETERITE.

j'eus, I had.
tu eus, thou hadst.
il eut, he had.
nous étimes, we had.
vous étiez, you had.
ils eurent, they had.

Compound of the PTETERITE.

j'eus eu, I had had.
tu eus eu, thou hadst had.
il eut eu, he had had.
nous étimes eu, we had had.
vous étiez eu, you had had.
ils eurent eu, they had had.

FUTURE.

j'aurai, I shall have.
tu auras, thou wilt have.
il aura, he will have.
nous aurons, we shall have.
vous aurez, you will have.
ils auront, they will have.

Compound of the FUTURE.

j'aurai eu, I shall have had.
tu auras eu, thou wilt have had.
il aura eu, he will have had.
nous aurons eu, we shall have had.
vous aurez eu, you will have had.
ils auront eu, they will have had.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Simple.

j'aurais, I should have.
tu aurais, thou wouldst have.
il aurait, he would have.
nous aurions, we would have.
vous auriez, you would have.
ils auraient, they would have.

Compound.

j'aurais eu, I should have had.
tu aurais eu, thou wouldst have had.
il aurait eu, he would have had.
nous aurions eu, we should have had.
vous auriez eu, you would have had.
ils auraient eu, they would have had.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

que j'aie, that I may have.
que tu aies, that thou mayest have.
qu'il ait, that he may (let him) have.
que nous ayons, that we may have.
que vous ayez, that you may have.
qu'ils aient, that they may (let them) have.

Compound of the PRESENT.

que j'aie eu, that I may have had.
que tu aies eu, that thou mayest have had.
qu'il ait eu, that he may have had.
que nous ayons eu, that we may have had.
que vous ayez eu, that you may have had.
qu'ils aient eu, that they may have had.

PRETERITE.

que j'eusse, that I might have.
que tu eusses, that thou mightest have.
qu'il eût, that he might have.
que nous eussions, that we might have.
que vous eussiez, that you might have.
qu'ils eussent, that they might have.

Compound of the PRETERITE.

que j'eusse eu, that I might have had.
que tu eusses eu, that thou mightest have had.
qu'il eût eu, that he might have had.
que nous eussions eu, that we might have had.
que vous eussiez eu, that you might have had.
qu'ils eussent eu, that they might have had.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

aie, have (thou).

ayons, let us have.
ayez, have (you).

The compound tenses of all active and of most neuter verbs are formed, in French, in the same way as in English,—with the various simple tenses of this auxiliary verb *avoir*, to which is added the past participle of another verb. I shall give here the first person only of each compound tense (of those which have persons) in the four regular conjugations; the pupil will have no difficulty in making out the other persons himself.

COMPOUND TENSES OF MARCHER.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Compound, avoir marché, to have walked.

PARTICIPLE present.

Compound, ayant marché, having walked.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Compound of the present, j'ai marché, I have walked.

Compound of the imperfect, j'avais marché, I had walked.

Compound of the preterite, j'eus marché, I had walked.

Compound of the future, j'aurai marché, I shall have walked.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Compound, j'aurais marché, I should have walked.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Compound of the present, que j'aie marché, that I may have walked.

Compound of the preterite, que j'eusse marché, that I might have walked.

COMPOUND TENSES OF APPLAUDIR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Compound, avoir applaudi, to have applauded.

PARTICIPLE present.

Compound, ayant applaudi, having applauded.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Compound of the present, j'ai applaudi, I have applauded.

Compound of the imperfect, j'avais applaudi, I had applauded.

Compound of the preterite, j'eus applaudi, I had applauded.

Compound of the future, j'aurai applaudi, I shall have applauded.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Compound, j'aurais applaudi, I should have applauded.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Compound of the present, que j'aie applaudi, that I may have applauded.

Compound of the preterite, que j'eusse applaudi, that I might have applauded.

COMPOUND TENSES OF RECEVOIR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Compound, avoir reçu, to have received.

PARTICIPLE present.

Compound, ayant reçu, having received.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Compound of the present, j'ai reçu, I have received.

Compound of the imperfect, j'avais reçu, I had received.

Compound of the preterite, j'eus reçu, I had received.

Compound of the future, j'aurai reçu, I shall have received.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Compound, j'aurais reçu, I should have received.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Compound of the present, que j'aie reçu, that I may have received.

Compound of the preterite, que j'eusse reçu, that I might have received.

COMPOUND TENSES OF DÉFENDRE.

[*Défendre* is most frequently conjugated, in its compound tenses, with the other auxiliary *être*, 'to be'—See next Lesson—instead of with *avoir*. For this reason I give here the compound tenses of *défendre*.]

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Compound, avoir défendu, to have defended.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Compound, ayant défendu, having defended.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Compound of the present, j'ai défendu, I have defended.

Compound of the imperfect, j'avais défendu, I had defended.

Compound of the preterite, j'eus défendu, I had defended.

Compound of the future, j'aurai défendu, I shall have defended.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Compound, j'aurais défendu, I should have defended.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Compound of the present, que j'aille défendu, that I may have defended.

Compound of the preterite, que j'eusse défendu, that I might have defended.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. The toy which you have given to me (*m'avez donné*—See Lesson 29) is very handsome.—2. I wish that they may have spoken to him of your toys.—3. We were wishing that he might have succeeded.—4. She would have spilt some ink on her dress and on her bonnet.—5. We shall have bought meat or vegetables.—6. Where is Ernest?—He is here; he has been dining (has dined) with me.

LESSON 50.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB **ÊTRE**.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple,—*être*, to be. *Compound*,—*avoir été*, to have been.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT,—*étant*, being.

PAST,—*été*, been.

Compound of the PRESENT,—*ayant été*, having been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

je suis, I am.
tu es, thou art.
il est, he is.
nous sommes, we are.
vous êtes, you are.
ils sont, they are.

Compound of the PRESENT.

j'ai été, I have been.
tu as été, thou hast been.
il a été, he has been.
nous avons été, we have been.
vous avez été, you have been,
ils ont été, they have been.

IMPERFECT.

j'étais, I was.
tu étais, thou wast.
il était, he was.
nous étions, we were.
vous étiez, you were.
ils étaient, they were.

Compound of the IMPERFECT.

j'avais été, I had been.
tu avais été, thou hadst been.
il avait été, he had been,
nous avions été, we had been,
vous aviez été, you had been,
ils avaient été, they had been.

PTETERITE.

je fus, I was.
tu fus, thou wast.
il fut, he was.
nous fûmes, we were.
vous fûtes, you were.
ils furent, they were.

Compound of the PTETERITE.

j'eus été, I had been.
tu eus été, thou hadst been.
il eut été, he had been.
nous eûmes été, we had been.
vous eûtes été, you had been.
ils eurent été, they had been.

FUTURE.

je serai, I shall be.
tu seras, thou wilt be.
il sera, he will be.
nous serons, we shall be.
vous serez, you will be.
ils seront, they will be.

Compound of the FUTURE.

j'aurai été, I shall have been.
tu auras été, thou wilt have been.
il aura été, he will have been.
nous aurons été, we shall have been.
vous aurez été, you will have been.
ils auront été, they will have been.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Simple.

je serais, I should be.
tu serais, thou wouldest be.
il serait, he would be.
nous serions, we should be.
vous seriez, you would be.
ils seraient, they would be.

Compound.

j'aurais été, I should
tu aurais été, thou wouldest
il aurait été, he would
nous aurions été, we should
vous auriez été, you would
ils auraient été, they would

been.
 have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

que je sois, that I may be.
que tu sois, that thou mayest be.
qu'il soit, that he may (let him) be.
que nous soyons, that we may be.
que vous soyez, that you may be.
qu'ils soient, that they may (let them) be.

Compound of the PRESENT.

que j'aie été, that I may have been.
que tu aies été, that thou mayest have been.
qu'il ait été, that he may have been.
que nous ayons été, that we may have been.
que vous ayez été, that you may have been.
qu'ils aient été, that they may have been.

PRETERITE.

que je fusse, that I might be.
que tu fusses, that thou mightest be.
qu'il fut, that he might be.
que nous fussions, that we might be.
que vous fussiez, that you might be.
qu'ils fussent, that they might be.

Compound of the PRETERITE.

que j'eusse été, that I might have been.
que tu eusses été, that thou mightest have been.
qu'il eût été, that he might have been.
que nous eussions été, that we might have been.
que vous eussiez été, that you might have been.
qu'ils eussent été, that they might have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

sois, be (thou).

soyons, let us be.
soyez, be (you).

One of the uses of the auxiliary verb *être* is, in French, as well as in English, to form any passive verb by being joined with the past participle of an active verb.—It is also used for forming the compound tenses of some neuter verbs, such as *arriver*, 'to arrive,' *rester*, 'to remain,' and others.—It is again used for forming the compound tenses of all reflexive, or pronominal verbs, such as *se présenter*, 'to present oneself,' &c.

Observe, that, when a past participle is joined with a person plural of any mood and tense of the verb être, it takes the

number and gender of the nominative (or, subject) to the verb, just as an adjective would do (See Lessons 15 and 16).

Ex.:—

votre frère est aimé (*masc. singular*), *your brother is loved—is liked.*

vos frères sont aimés (*masc. plural*), *your brothers are loved—are liked.*

votre sœur est aimée (*femin. sing.*), *your sister is loved—is liked.*

vos sœurs sont aimées (*femin. plural*), *your sisters are loved—are liked.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. J'aimerais beaucoup cet enfant s'il était plus franc.—2. Cette petite fille serait aimée si elle était moins querelleuse.—3. J'aurais aimé vos frères s'ils avaient été beaucoup moins méchants.—4. Mes douze francs seront perdus.—5. Je désire qu'elles soient averties.—6. Nos parents ont acheté des joujoux pour nous.—7. Ces joujoux nous seront montrés demain soir.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Helen is not very frank: she would be cherished if she was more frank and less naughty.—2. The most quarrelsome children (boys) will be punished.—3. The youngest children (girls) are expected.—4. Their brothers and their sisters have disobeyed.—5. We were wishing that her uncle and her aunt might be informed.

LESSON 51.

ne . . . pas } (with a verb) **not.**
n' . . . pas }

je ne parle pas

I speak not—I do not speak.

je ne suis pas

I am not.

je n'ai pas

I have not.

je n'ai pas parlé

I have not spoken.

I.—*The French conjugate a verb negatively by placing ne before the verb, and the other part of the negative after the*

verb, whether that second part be pas, 'not,' or rien, 'nothing,' or any other word.

II.—*If the verb is in a compound tense, the second part of the negative, whether pas or any other, is placed immediately BEFORE THE PARTICIPLE, and not after the whole verb.*

Instead of ne, use n' before a vowel or a silent h.

jamais, never.

rien, nothing.

couteau (masc.), knife.

pas, not.

gigot (masc.), leg of mutton.

monsieur, sir, gentleman, Mr.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Donnez-moi du gigot, s'il vous plaît, mais pas beaucoup.—2. Ne me donnez pas cette petite fourchette.—3. Avez-vous un bon couteau?—4. Oui, monsieur, merci.—5. Monsieur Pierre, vous n'avez pas votre grande cuiller.—6. Nous ne vous avons pas donné votre verre de bière.—7. Ils ne montrent jamais à leur sœur les beaux livres que vous achetez pour eux.—8. Qui est ce monsieur, que je vois là?

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. We shall have bought nothing tomorrow morning.—2. Will you have mutton or beef?—3. Some leg of mutton, if you please, sir, but not much.—4. I am never ill.—5. Ernest never has his wife with him.—6. Give him (to him) a large glass of water, but do not give him (to him) his plate, his large plate, his white plate.

LESSON 52.

pas de . . .

not any . . . ,—no . . .

Be careful to use de (or d' before a vowel or a silent h) for 'any,' when after pas, 'not,'—instead of using then du, de la, de l', des (given in Lesson 10).

canif (masc.), penknife.

papier (masc.), paper.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Je n'ai pas de canif.—2. Tu n'as pas de papier.—3. Elle ne nous a pas donné de couteaux.—4. Avez-vous des oranges, mes petits amis?—Oui, monsieur, mais nous n'avons pas d'abricots.—5. Pas d'abricots!

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Take some vegetables, some good vegetables, and give them (to them) some beef, but do not give them (to them) any beer.—2. He bought some books, but he bought no (did not buy any) pens and we bought no paper.—3. I owe some money.—4. I owe no (do not owe any) money.—5. No bread!

LESSON 53.

ai-je . . ? have I . . ?

ai-je parlé ? have I spoken ?

parlé-je ? do I speak ?—am I speaking ?

a-t-il . . ? has he . . ?

vos frères ont-ils . . ? have your brothers . . ?

vos frères ont-ils parlé ? have your brothers spoken ?

vos frères parlent-ils ? do your brothers speak ?—
are your brothers speaking ?

I.—The French conjugate all verbs interrogatively as the English do the auxiliary verbs ‘to have’ and ‘to be’; that is, by placing the pronoun nominative after the verb.

II.—If the nominative is a noun, it is placed at the head of the sentence, and the pronoun (whether il, elle, ils, or elles) is used as well, and placed after the verb, according to the preceding rule;—as, *Vos frères parlent-ils ? Do your brothers speak ?* (literally, ‘Your brothers do they speak ?’)

III.—Observe, 1st, that, in interrogations, a hyphen is put between the verb and the pronoun;—2d, that when the verb ends with a mute, an acute accent is placed over that e, for the sake of euphony (as, *je parle*; *parlé-je ?*);—and, 3d, that, for the sake of euphony also, the consonant t, between two hyphens, is placed between the verb and the pronoun which begins with a vowel, when the verb ends with a vowel too, or is itself a vowel (as, *a-t-il ?* has he ? NOT *a-il ?*)

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. *Me donnera-t-il un livre ?*
—2. *Votre sœur est-elle malade ?*—3. *Ces petites filles seraient-*

elles plus aimées si elles étaient moins méchantes ?—4. Avez-vous vu mon père à Paris ?—5. Parlez-vous toujours français avec elles ?—6. A-t-elle quelquefois son père avec elle ?—7. Ernest parle-t-il anglais ?—8. Parlé-je français aussi bien que vous parlez anglais ?

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. Does Mr. Peter give sometimes handsome toys ?—2. Your father goes to Paris.—3. Does your father go to Paris ?—4. Do these children (boys) disobey sometimes ?—5. Has their uncle spoken to them ?—6. Are their brothers and their sisters loved ?—7. When will you dine with us ?—8. Is he dining ?—9. Am I buying ?

LESSON 54.

ne parlé-je pas ? do I not speak ?—am I not speaking ?

ne suis-je pas ..? am I not ..?

n'ai-je pas ..? have I not ..?

n'ai-je pas parlé ? have I not spoken ?

vos frères n'ont-ils pas parlé ? have your brothers not spoken ?

vos frères ne parlent-ils pas ? do your brothers not speak ?—are not your brothers speaking ?

I.—*To conjugate a verb both interrogatively and negatively, put the verb, in the interrogative form (as given in Lesson 53), between ne and pas (or between ne and any other word forming a negation together with ne—as directed in Lesson 51, No. I).*

II.—*But if the verb is in a compound tense, the participle must come last (here again, as well as in the case pointed out at No. II. of Lesson 51).*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH :—1. Ne parlez-vous pas français ?—2. Non, monsieur, pas très bien.—3. A qui ont-ils donné ces deux chapeaux ?—4. N'aime-t-il pas les haricots ?—5. Ne voulez-vous pas de confitures ?—6. N'auront-ils pas été

bien punis?—7. N'a-t-il jamais diné avec eux?—8. Il désirait que nous n'achetassions rien.—9. Vos parents n'ont-ils pas été malades?—10. Ces joujoux ne vous avaient-ils pas été montrés quelquefois?

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Have not these nuts been given to you?—2. Has he never breakfasted with you?—3. Is not that man very old?—4. That woman is not old.—5. Do I not speak French as well as that gentleman speaks English?—6. Will your sisters not choose their dresses?—7. Would not the brother of the most quarrelsome child (a boy) whom I see there be punished also?—8. Does he like nothing?

LESSON 55.

CONJUGATION OF A REFLECTIVE VERB.

- I.—*Reflective verbs are conjugated, in French, in their compound tenses, with être (to be),—NOT with avoir (to have), as they are in English with 'to have.'*
- II.—*The past participle, in the compound tenses of a Reflective verb, generally takes the same gender and number as those of the nominative (or subject) to the verb.*
- III.—*When the verb begins with a vowel or a silent h, use before it m' instead of me ('myself'), t' instead of te ('thyself'), and s' instead of se ('oneself,' 'himself,' 'herself,' 'itself,' and 'themselves').*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

se présenter, to present oneself (or, himself, &c.)

PARTICIPLES.

*Present, se présentant, presenting oneself (or, himself, &c.)
Past, présenté, presented.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

je me présente, I present myself.

PLURAL.

nous nous présentons, we present ourselves.

tu te présentes, thou presentest thyself.

*vous vous présentez, you present yourselves.**

il se présente, he presents himself.

ils se - présentent, they present themselves.

* And also, yourself.

IMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

je me présentais, *I was presenting myself.*
 tu te présentais, *thou wast presenting thyself.*
 il se présentait, *he was presenting himself.*

PLURAL.

nous nous présentions, *we were presenting ourselves.*
 vous vous présentiez, *you were presenting yourselves.*
 ils se présentaient, *they were presenting themselves.*

PREFERITE.

je me présentai, *I presented myself.*
 tu te présentas, *thou presentedst thyself.*
 il se présenta, *he presented himself.*

nous nous présentâmes, *we presented ourselves.*
 vous vous présentâtes, *you presented yourselves.*
 ils se présentèrent, *they presented themselves.*

FUTURE.

je me présenterai, *I shall present myself.*
 tu te présenteras, *thou will present thyself.*
 il se présentera, *he will present himself.*

nous nous présenterons, *we shall present ourselves.*
 vous vous présenterez, *you will present yourselves.*
 ils se présenteront, *they will present themselves.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

je me présenterais, *I should present myself.*
 tu te présenterais, *thou wouldst present thyself.*
 il se présenterait, *he would present himself.*

nous nous présenterions, *we should present ourselves.*
 vous vous présenteriez, *you would present yourselves.*
 ils se présenteraient, *they would present themselves.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

que je me présente, *that I may present myself.*
 que tu te présentes, *that thou mayest present thyself.*
 qu'il se présente, *that he may (or, let him) present himself.*

que nous nous présentions, *that we may present ourselves.*
 que vous vous présentiez, *that you may present yourselves.*
 qu'ils se présentent, *that they may (or, let them) present themselves.*

PREFERITE.

que je me présentasse, *that I might present myself.*
 que tu te présentasses, *that thou mightest present thyself.*
 qu'il se présentât, *that he might present himself.*

que nous nous présentassions, *that we might present ourselves.*
 que vous vous présentassiez, *that you might present yourselves.*
 qu'ils se présentassent, *that they might present themselves.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

présente-toi, *present thyself.*

présentons-nous, *let us present ourselves.*
 présentez-vous, *present yourselves.*

COMPOUND TENSES.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

COMPOUND, s'être présent^é, *to have presented oneself.*

PARTICIPLE present.

COMPOUND, s'étant présent^é, *having presented oneself.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

COMPOUND OF THE PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

je me suis présent^é, *I have presented myself.*
 tu t'es présent^é, *thou hast presented thyself.*
 il s'est présent^é, *he has presented himself.*

PLURAL.

nous nous sommes présent^{és}, *we have presented ourselves.*
 vous vous êtes présent^{és}, ** you have presented yourselves.*
 ils se sont présent^{és}, *they have presented themselves.*

COMPOUND OF THE IMPERFECT.

je m'étais présent^é, *I had presented myself.*
 tu t'étais présent^é, *thou hadst presented thyself.*
 il s'était présent^é, *he had presented himself.*

nous nous étions présent^{és}, *we had presented ourselves.*
 vous vous étiez présent^{és}, *you had presented yourselves.*
 ils s'étaient présent^{és}, *they had presented themselves.*

COMPOUND OF THE PAST.

je me fus présent^é, *I had presented myself.*
 tu te fus présent^é, *thou hadst presented thyself.*
 il se fut présent^é, *he had presented himself.*

nous nous fûmes présent^{és}, *we had presented ourselves.*
 vous vous fûtes présent^{és}, *you had presented yourselves.*
 ils se furent présent^{és}, *they had presented themselves.*

COMPOUND OF THE FUTURE.

je me serai présent^é, *I shall have presented myself.*
 tu te seras présent^é, *thou wilt have presented thyself.*
 il se sera présent^é, *he will have presented himself.*

nous nous serons présent^{és}, *we shall have presented ourselves.*
 vous vous serez présent^{és}, *you will have presented yourselves.*
 ils se seront présent^{és}, *they will have presented themselves.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

COMPOUND.

je me serais présent^é, *I should have presented myself.*
 tu te serais présent^é, *thou wouldst have presented thyself.*
 il se serait présent^é, *he would have presented himself.*

nous nous serions présent^{és}, *we should have presented ourselves.*
 vous vous seriez présent^{és}, *you would have presented yourselves.*
 ils se seraient présent^{és}, *they would have presented themselves.*

* If we speak to one person only, even in this second person of the plural, the participle will remain singular, and take merely the gender; and the English 'will be' 'yourself' instead of 'yourselves.'

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

COMPOUND OF THE PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

que je me sois présenté, that I may have presented myself.

que tu te sois présenté, that thou mayest have presented thyself.

qu'il se soit présenté, that he may have presented himself.

PLURAL.

que nous nous soyons présentés, that we may have presented ourselves.

que vous vous soyez présentés, that you may have presented yourselves.

qu'ils se soient présentés, that they may have presented themselves.

COMPOUND OF THE PAST.

que je me fusse présenté, that I might have presented myself.

que tu te fusses présenté, that thou mightest have presented thyself.

qu'il se fût présenté, that he might have presented himself.

que nous nous fussions présentés, that we might have presented ourselves.

que vous vous fussiez présenté, that you might have presented yourselves.

qu'ils se fussent présenté, that they might have presented themselves.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>se flatter, to flatter oneself.</i> | 4. <i>s'apercevoir, to perceive.</i> |
| 2. <i>s'amuser, to amuse oneself.</i> | 5. <i>se défendre, to defend oneself.</i> |
| 3. <i>se divertir, to divert oneself.</i> | |

These five verbs are reflexive, and conjugated like *se présenter*, so far as the arrangement of the pronouns and also the agreement of the participle in gender and number, in the compound tenses, are concerned;—but, with regard to the endings of the persons in their various moods and tenses, No. 3 is conjugated like *applaudir*, No. 4 like *recevoir*, and No. 5 like *descendre*.—Nos. 1 and 2 are conjugated entirely like *présenter* (*présenter* being itself conjugated like *marcher*).

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. *Vous vous êtes flatté, monsieur.*—2. *Vous vous étiez flattés, mes petits amis.*—3. *Ses sœurs se seront diverties.*—4. *Ils se seraient défendus aussi bien que nous.*—5. *Elle s'est aperçue de cette mauvaise habitude.*—6. *Elles se sont amusées.*—7. *Mon oncle s'amusera beaucoup demain soir.*—8. *Désires-tu qu'ils s'aperçoivent de son affection?*—9. *Défendons-nous.*

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. *Amuse yourself well.*—2. *You have amused yourself, sir.*—3. *You have amused yourselves, my dear children (boys).*—4. *Their little sisters will have amused themselves.*—5. *His little sister would have amused herself.*—6. *Defend thyself.*—7. *We were wishing that he might amuse himself.*—8. *Do they not wish that we may divert ourselves?*

LESSON 56.

<i>lait (masc.), milk.</i>	<i>sauce (fem.), sauce.</i>
<i>café (masc.), coffee.</i>	<i>madame, madam, Mrs.</i>
<i>thé (masc.), tea.</i>	<i>sans, without.</i>
<i>prenez-vous, do you take?</i>	

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Prenez-vous de la sauce, monsieur?—2. Voulez-vous du thé ou du café, ma petite amie?—3. Du thé, s'il vous plaît, madame.—4. Madame Hélène va à Paris aujourd'hui sans son frère, mais avec sa sœur.—5. Monsieur Ernest, n'avez-vous pas eu de gigot?—6. Non, mon cher monsieur, mais j'ai eu du bœuf et des haricots.—7. Attendez-moi.—8. Cette ville n'est pas très loin de nous.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. How much do you sell this hat?—2. Have you any good coffee?—3. We have some good tea and some excellent milk.—4. I shall give you beautiful toys tomorrow.—5. Have you not been to London without him?—6. I see him.—7. We do not speak to him.

LESSON 57.

<i>maison (fem.), house.</i>	<i>vin (masc.), wine.</i>
<i>jardin (masc.), garden.</i>	<i>jus (masc.), gravy.</i>
<i>clé (fem.), key.</i>	<i>arbre (masc.), tree.</i>

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Voyez-vous cet arbre, ce grand arbre, ce bel arbre?—2. Avez-vous vu mon beau jardin et ma belle maison?—3. Ils ne m'ont pas donné mon ardoise, ma petite ardoise.—4. Ils sont reçus dans ma maison quand ils se présentent.—5. Ne lui aviez-vous pas parlé de l'argent qu'elle me doit?—6. Donnez du jus à votre petit frère, mais ne lui donnez pas de sauce.—7. Elle a perdu sa clé.—8. Ma clé est perdue.

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Do you take beer, wine, or water?—2. Give me a glass of wine, if you please, or a glass of fresh water.—3. Where is the big key?—4. It is on your chair, in the garden, or on my table in the house.—5. I have never seen a larger tree than that beautiful tree which you have shown me.—6. The dress which is in our room is similar to yours.

LESSON 58.

moment (*masc.*), *moment*.
oiseau (*masc.*), *bird*.
chien (*masc.*), *dog*.

chat (*masc.*), *cat*.
rouge, *red*.
prune (*fem.*), *plum*.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH :—1. J'ai un chien, deux chats et trois oiseaux.—2. Ces prunes rouges me sont défendues.—3. Hugues est cet ami, ce bon ami, cet excellent ami dont je vous parlais hier matin.—4. Ne prenez pas de légumes, mais prenez des confitures.—5. Elle a acheté des plumes et du papier, mais elle n'a pas acheté de crayons.—6. Apportez-moi du lait, mais pas beaucoup.—7. Ton papa va à Orléans sans moi.—8. Votre oncle et votre tante ne sont pas heureux.

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. These two men have never presented themselves in my house.—2. His friend, his good friend, Peter, is in his house.—3. Her friend, her good friend, Ernest, is not in his garden.—4. His friend, his good friend, his excellent friend, Ann, will not be in her garden.—5. Her friend, her good friend, her excellent friend, Helen, has not been in her room.—6. Wait [for] me one moment.—7. This key is false.—8. Your keys and your slate are not lost; they are in Mrs. Ann's room.

LESSON 59.

roi, *king*.

reine, *queen*.
empereur, *emperor*.

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH :—1. Où est le roi? je ne le vois pas.—2. Où est la reine? je ne la vois pas.—3. Où est l'empereur? je ne l'ai pas vu.—4. Je ne le vois pas.—5. Ernest parle, mais je ne l'entends pas.—6. Les enfants ne sont pas loin, mais je ne les vois pas.—7. Nous parlons toujours français avec lui, et anglais avec elle.—8. L'amie de ma sœur se sera présentée sans elles.—9. Il va à la ville sans eux.—10. Lui avez-vous dû de l'argent?—11. Nous ne leur aurions pas dû trois francs, mais trente.

TURN INTO FRENCH :—1. Let us choose twelve large red roses and two small white plums.—2. We do not succeed very well.—3. Where is the bird? I do not see him.—4. I have not seen him.—5. Do you hear the cats?—6. No, I do not hear them.—7. Are you expecting your aunt's sister?—8. No, I am not expecting her.—9. Will you not punish her?

LESSON 60.

*égal, equal.
chose (fem.), thing.*

*cruel, cruel.
délicieux, delicious.*

READ, AND PUT INTO ENGLISH:—1. Ne leur avez-vous pas parlé de leur chat et de leurs chiens?—2. Cette sauce est très mauvaise.—3. Cette prune et cet abricot ne sont pas bons.—4. Leur thé et leur café étaient excellents.—5. Les poires et les prunes du jardin de mon père sont délicieuses, et sont meilleures que les vôtres.—6. Votre livre est un des plus beaux de la maison.—7. Vos sœurs sont les enfants les plus querelleuses de la ville.—8. Nous avons acheté ce matin l'étoffe la moins chère.—9. J'ai parlé ce matin au moins méchant de ces enfants.—10. Ne vous êtes-vous pas présentés à son meilleur ami?

TURN INTO FRENCH:—1. Those women are cruel.—2. These two things are similar; they are equal.—3. Helen is the most silly girl of the three.—4. A dear father.—5. A dear mother.—6. A dear coat.—7. A dear dress.—8. I have pens.—9. Have you any pens?—10. I have no (not any) pens.—11. We have the prettiest little dog.—12. See that bird, that fine bird, and that fine dog.—13. Do you see that cat, those fine birds, those fine dogs and those fine horses?—14. I have perceived your bonnet and your dress; they are in Hortensia's house.

PART II.—DRILL.

[*The Pupil will have to learn by heart the contents of this Second Part.*]

LESSON I.

de Londres, *of or from London.*

d'Orléans, *of or from Orleans.*

à Londres, *to or at London.*

à Orléans, *to or at Orleans.*

DEFINITE ARTICLE.

(Before a consonant.) MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.

le père, *the father.*

du père, *of or from the father.*

au père, *to or at the father.*

PLURAL.

les pères, *the fathers.*

des pères, *of or from the fathers.*

aux pères, *to or at the fathers.*

(Before a consonant.) FEMININE.

la mère, *the mother.*

de la mère, *of or from the mother.*

à la mère, *to or at the mother.*

les mères, *the mothers.*

des mères, *of or from the mothers.*

aux mères, *to or at the mothers.*

(Before an aspirate h.) MASCULINE.

le haricot, *the bean.*

du haricot, *of or from the bean.*

au haricot, *to or at the bean.*

les haricots, *the beans.*

des haricots, *of or from the beans.*

aux haricots, *to or at the beans.*

(Before an aspirate h.) FEMININE.

la hache, *the hatchet.*

de la hache, *of or from the hatchet.*

à la hache, *to or at the hatchet.*

les haches, *the hatchets.*

des haches, *of or from the hatchets.*

aux haches, *to or at the hatchets.*

(Before a vowel.) MASCULINE.

l'oncle, *the uncle.*

de l'oncle, *of or from the uncle.*

à l'oncle, *to or at the uncle.*

les oncles, *the uncles.*

des oncles, *of or from the uncles.*

aux oncles, *to or at the uncles.*

(Before a vowel.) FEMININE.

l'eau, *the water.*

de l'eau, *of or from the water.*

à l'eau, *to or at the water.*

les eaux, *the waters.*

des eaux, *of or from the waters.*

aux eaux, *to or at the waters.*

(Before a silent h.) MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.

	PLURAL.
l'habit, <i>the coat.</i>	les habits, <i>the coats.</i>
de l'habit, <i>of or from the coat.</i>	des habits, <i>of or from the coats.</i>
à l'habit, <i>to or at the coat.</i>	aux habits, <i>to or at the coats.</i>

(Before a silent h.) FEMININE.

	PLURAL.
l'huitre, <i>the oyster.</i>	les huitres, <i>the oysters.</i>
de l'huitre, <i>of or from the oyster.</i>	des huitres, <i>of or from the oysters.</i>
à l'huitre, <i>to or at the oyster.</i>	aux huitres, <i>to or at the oysters.</i>

* * * There is no neuter gender in French.

LESSON II.

NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE. (Before a consonant or an aspirate h.)

SINGULAR.

	PLURAL.
le père, <i>the father.</i>	les pères, <i>the fathers.</i>
la mère, <i>the mother.</i>	les mères, <i>the mothers.</i>
le haricot, <i>the bean.</i>	les haricots, <i>the beans.</i>
la hache, <i>the hatchet.</i>	les haches, <i>the hatchets.</i>

GENITIVE and ABLATIVE. (Before a consonant or an aspirate h.)

du père, <i>of or from the father.</i>	des pères, <i>of or from the fathers.</i>
de la mère, <i>of or from the mother.</i>	des mères, <i>of or from the mothers.</i>
du haricot, <i>of or from the bean.</i>	des haricots, <i>of or from the beans.</i>
de la hache, <i>of or from the hatchet.</i>	des haches, <i>of or from the hatchets.</i>

DATIVE. (Before a consonant or an aspirate h.)

au père, <i>to (or at) the father.</i>	aux pères, <i>to (or at) the fathers.</i>
à la mère, <i>to (or at) the mother.</i>	aux mères, <i>to (or at) the mothers.</i>
au haricot, <i>to (or at) the bean.</i>	aux haricots, <i>to (or at) the beans.</i>
à la hache, <i>to (or at) the hatchet.</i>	aux haches, <i>to (or at) the hatchets.</i>

NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE. (Before a vowel or a silent h.)

l'oncle, <i>the uncle.</i>	les oncles, <i>the uncles.</i>
l'eau, <i>the water.</i>	les eaux, <i>the waters.</i>
l'habit, <i>the coat.</i>	les habits, <i>the coats.</i>
l'huitre, <i>the oyster.</i>	les huitres, <i>the oysters.</i>

GENITIVE and ABLATIVE. (Before a vowel or a silent h.)

de l'oncle, <i>of or from the uncle.</i>	des oncles, <i>of or from the uncles.</i>
de l'eau, <i>of or from the water.</i>	des eaux, <i>of or from the waters.</i>
de l'habit, <i>of or from the coat.</i>	des habits, <i>of or from the coats.</i>
de l'huitre, <i>of or from the oyster.</i>	des huitres, <i>of or from the oysters.</i>

DATIVE. (*Before a vowel or a silent h.*)

SINGULAR.

à l'oncle, *to (or at) the uncle.*
à l'eau, *to (or at) the water.*

à l'habit, *to (or at) the coat.*
à l'huitre, *to (or at) the oyster.*

PLURAL.

aux oncles, *to (or at) the uncles.*
aux eaux, *to (or at) the waters.*

aux habits, *to (or at) the coats.*
aux huitres, *to (or at) the oysters.*

LESSON III.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

(Before a consonant.)

MASCULINE.

un père, *a father.*
d'un père, *of or from a father.*
à un père, *to or at a father.*

FEMININE.

une mère, *a mother.*
d'une mère, *of or from a mother.*
à une mère, *to or at a mother.*

(Before an aspirate h.)

un haricot, *a bean.*
d'un haricot, *of or from a bean.*
à un haricot, *to or at a bean.*

une hache, *a hatchet.*
d'une hache, *of or from a hatchet.*
à une hache, *to or at a hatchet.*

(Before a vowel.)

un oncle, *an uncle.*
d'un oncle, *of or from an uncle.*
à un oncle, *to or at an uncle.*

une eau, *a water.*
d'une eau, *of or from a water.*
à une eau, *to or at a water.*

(Before a silent h.)

un habit, *a coat.*
d'un habit, *of or from a coat.*
à un habit, *to or at a coat.*

une huitre, *an oyster.*
d'une huitre, *of or from an oyster.*
à une huitre, *to or at an oyster.*

NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE.

un père, *a father.*
un haricot, *a bean.*
un oncle, *an uncle.*
un habit, *a coat.*

une mère, *a mother.*
une hache, *a hatchet.*
une eau, *a water.*
une huitre, *an oyster.*

GENITIVE and ABLATIVE.

d'un père, *of or from a father.*
d'un haricot, *of or from a bean.*
d'un oncle, *of or from an uncle.*
d'un habit, *of or from a coat.*

d'une mère, *of or from a mother.*
d'une hache, *of or from a hatchet.*
d'une eau, *of or from a water.*
d'une huitre, *of or from an oyster.*

DATIVE.

MASCULINE.

- à un père, *to (or at) a father.*
 à un haricot, *to (or at) a bean.*
 à un oncle, *to (or at) an uncle.*
 à un habit, *to (or at) a coat.*

FEMININE.

- à une mère, *to (or at) a mother.*
 à une hache, *to (or at) a hatchet.*
 à une eau, *to (or at) a water.*
 à une huître, *to (or at) an oyster.*

LESSON IV.

POSSESSIVE CASE.

1.

- le livre de Pierre, *Peter's book.*
 du livre de Pierre, *of or from Peter's book.*
 au livre de Pierre, *to or at Peter's book.*

2.

- le livre du père, *the father's book.*
 du livre du père, *of or from the father's book.*
 au livre du père, *to or at the father's book.*

3.

- le livre des pères, *the fathers' book.*
 du livre des pères, *of or from the fathers' book.*
 au livre des pères, *to or at the fathers' book.*

4.

- le livre d'un père, *a father's book.*
 du livre d'un père, *of or from a father's book.*
 au livre d'un père, *to or at a father's book.*

- le livre des mères, *the mothers' book.*
 du livre des mères, *of or from the mothers' book.*
 au livre des mères, *to or at the mothers' book.*

- le livre d'une mère, *a mother's book.*
 du livre d'une mère, *of or from a mother's book.*
 au livre d'une mère, *to or at a mother's book.*

LESSON V.

PARTITIVE ARTICLE.

(Before a consonant.) MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.

- du beurre, *butter*, or *some butter*.
 de bon beurre, *good butter*, or
some good butter.
 d'excellent beurre, *excellent butter*,
or some excellent butter.

PLURAL.

- des légumes, *vegetables*, or *some vegetables*.
 de bons légumes, *good vegetables*,
or some good vegetables.
 d'excellents légumes, *excellent vege-*
tables, or *some excellent vege-*

(Before a consonant.) FEMININE.

- de la bière, *beer*, or *some beer*.
 de bonne bière, *good beer*, or *some good beer*.
 d'excelente bière, *excellent beer*,
or some excellent beer.

- des poires, *pears*, or *some pears*.
 de bonnes poires, *good pears*, or
some good pears.
 d'excelentes poires, *excellent pears*,
or some excellent pears.

* * * *The same before an aspirate h as before a consonant.*

(Before a vowel.) MASCULINE.

- de l'ananas, *pine-apple*, or *some pine-apple*.
 de bon ananas, *good pine-apple*,
or some good pine-apple.
 d'excellent ananas, *excellent pine-*
apple, or *some excellent pine-*

- des abricots, *apricots*, or *some apricots*.
 de bons abricots, *good apricots*, or
some good apricots.
 d'excellents abricots, *excellent apri-*
cots, or *some excellent apricots*.

(Before a vowel.) FEMININE.

- de l'eau, *water*, or *some water*.
 de bonne eau, *good water*, or *some good water*.
 d'excelente eau, *excellent water*,
or some excellent water.

- des oranges, *oranges*, or *some oranges*.
 de bonnes oranges, *good oranges*,
or some good oranges.
 d'excelentes oranges, *excellent oranges*, or *some excellent oranges*.

* * * *The same before a silent h as before a vowel.*

1.

SINGULAR.

- du beurre (*masc.*), *butter*, or *some butter*.
 de la bière (*fem.*), *beer*, or *some beer*.
 de l'ananas (*masc.*), *pine-apple*, or
some pine-apple.
 de l'eau (*fem.*), *water*, or *some water*,

PLURAL.

- des légumes (*masc.*), *vegetables*, or
some vegetables.
 des poires (*fem.*), *pears*, or *some pears*.
 des abricots (*masc.*), *apricots*, or
some apricots.
 des oranges (*fem.*), *oranges*, or
some oranges.

2.

SINGULAR.

de bon beurre (*m.*), *good (some good) butter.*

de bonne bière (*f.*), *good (some good) beer.*

de bon ananas (*m.*), *good (some good) pine-apple.*

de bonne eau (*f.*), *good (some good) water.*

PLURAL.

de bons légumes (*m.*), *good (some good) vegetables.*

de bonnes poires (*f.*), *good (some good) pears.*

de bons abricots (*m.*), *good (some good) apricots.*

de bonnes oranges (*f.*), *good (some good) oranges.*

3.

d'excellent beurre (*m.*), *excellent (some excellent) butter.*

d'excellente bière (*f.*), *excellent (some excellent) beer.*

d'excellent ananas (*m.*), *excellent (some excellent) pine-apple.*

d'excellente eau (*f.*), *excellent (some excellent) water.*

d'excellents légumes (*m.*), *excellent (some excellent) vegetables.*

d'excellentes poires (*f.*), *excellent (some excellent) pears.*

d'excellents abricots (*m.*), *excellent (some excellent) apricots.*

d'excellentes oranges (*f.*), *excellent (some excellent) oranges.*

In all the above Examples, '*any*' may be substituted for '*some*,' as the French corresponds to either.

LESSON VI.

A FEW PLAIN RULES FOR KNOWING THE GENDER OF SOME NOUNS, BY THEIR TERMINATION:—

1.—Nouns ending in *té* (with an acute accent) are FEMININE; as, *la bonté*, 'the goodness,' and a host of others.

Except:—*un arrêté* (a resolution); *le bénédicté* (grace [before meals]); *un comité* (a committee); *un comté* (a county); *un côté* (a side); *un été* (a summer); *un pâté* (a pie); *un traité* (a treaty—a treatise); *un velouté* (a velvet-down).

2.—Nouns ending in *é* (with an acute accent, but not preceded by *t*) are MASCULINE; examples, *un fossé*, 'a ditch,' *un pré*, 'a meadow,' *du thé*, 'some tea,' &c.

Except:—*une clé* (a key).

3.—Nouns ending in *ée* are FEMININE; examples, *une armée*, 'an army,' *une épée*, 'a sword,' &c.

Except:—*un athée* (an atheist); *un athénée* (an athenæum); *un caducée* (a caduceus); *un lycée* (a lyceum,—a college); *un musée* (a museum); *un trophée* (a trophy); and twelve others which are seldom used.

4.—Nouns ending in *age* are MASCULINE; examples, *le courage*, ‘the courage,’ *du potage*, ‘some soup,’ &c.

Except:—*une cage* (a cage); *une image* (an image); *la nage* (the swimming); *une page* (a page [of a book, &c.]); *une plage* (a shore,—a beach); *la rage* (the rage).

5.—Nouns ending in *ade* are FEMININE; examples, *une ambassade*, ‘an embassy,’ *de la salade*, ‘some salad,’ *de la cassonade*, ‘some moist sugar,’ &c.

Except:—*un camarade* (a companion,—a fellow,—a comrade); *un grade* (a rank [in the army or navy])—a degree [in a university]; *un jade* (a jade [kind of stone—‘hip-stone’]); *un stade* (a stade,—a stage [of a disease]).—Observe, however, that *camarade* is feminine when said of a female.

LESSON VII.

[*The same subject continued.*]

6.—Nouns ending in *et* are MASCULINE; example, *un gilet*, ‘a waistcoat,’ &c.

Except:—*une forêt* (a forest).

7.—Nouns ending in *atte, ette, otte, utte*, are FEMININE; examples, *une patte*, ‘a paw,’ *une assiette*, ‘a plate,’ *une carotte*, ‘a carrot,’ *une hutte*, ‘a shed’—‘a hut,’ &c.

Except:—*un amulette* (an amulet); *un cornette* (a cornet [cavalry officer]); *un squelette* (a skeleton); *un trompette* (a trumpeter)—but *une trompette* (a trumpet) is feminine.—The word *cornette*, however, is out of use now.

8.—Nouns ending in *aire* are MASCULINE; example, *un dictionnaire*, ‘a dictionary,’ &c.

Except:—*une affaire* (an affair); *une aire* (an area,—a barn floor,—an aery); *une chaire* (a pulpit,—a chair [desk, in schools]); *une circulaire* (a circular); *une glaire* (a glair); *une grammaire* (a grammar); *une haire* (a hair-shirt); *une paire* (a pair); *une perpendiculaire* (a perpendicular).

9.—Nouns ending in *ie* are FEMININE; examples, *la vie*, ‘the life,’ *une colonie*, ‘a colony,’ *une écurie*, ‘a stable,’ &c.

Except:—*le foie* (the liver); *le génie* (the genius); *un incendie* (a fire [destruction by fire]); *un parapluie* (an umbrella); *un pavie* (a cling-stone peach); *le messie* (the Messiah); *un scolie* (a scholium [in geometry]).

10.—Nouns ending in *ier* are MASCULINE, without one exception; examples, *un panier*, ‘a basket,’ *du papier*, ‘some paper,’ &c.

11.—Nouns ending in *ière* are FEMININE; examples, *une rivière*, ‘a river,’ *une salière*, ‘a salt-box’—‘a salt-cellar,’ *de la bière*, ‘some beer,’ &c.

Except:—*un cimetière* (a churchyard); *le derrière* (the back part [of a house, &c.]).

12.—Nouns ending in *ance*, *anse*, *ence*, *ense*, are FEMININE; examples, *la vengeance*, ‘the vengeance,’ *la danse*, ‘the dance’—‘the dancing,’ *la différence*, ‘the difference,’ *la dépense*, ‘the expense,’ &c.

Except:—*le silence* (the silence).

LESSON VIII.

[*The same subject concluded.*]

13.—Nouns ending in *in* are MASCULINE; examples, *un coussin*, ‘a cushion,’ *le matin*, ‘the morning,’ &c.

Except:—*la fin* (the end); *la main* (the hand).

14.—Nouns ending in *ine* are FEMININE, without one exception; examples, *la ruine*, ‘the ruin,’ *de la farine*, ‘some flour,’ &c.

15.—Nouns ending in *ment* are MASCULINE; examples, *un moment*, ‘a moment,’ *un instrument*, ‘an instrument,’ &c.

Except:—*une jument* (a mare).

16.—Nouns ending in *oir* are MASCULINE, without one exception; examples, *un tiroir*, ‘a drawer,’ *un miroir*, ‘a looking-glass’—‘a mirror,’ &c.*

* As to nouns ending in *oire*, many more are feminine than M. Hamel tells his pupils in his well-known *Exercises*. He only gives them seven nouns feminine ending in *oire*, viz., *gloire*, *histoire*, *mémoire*, *nageoire*, *passoire*, *poire*, and *racloire*. Why did he not complete the list by the addition of the twelve others, viz., *foire*, *armoire*, *baignoire*, *balancoire*, *bassinoire*, *bouilloire*, *écritoire*, *écu-moire*, *mdchoire*, *mangeoire*, *ratissoire*, and *victoire*?—To mislead the student,—such seems to me, after perusal, to be the chief object of Hamel's wide-spread works.

17.—Nouns ending in *ure* are FEMININE; examples, *une voiture*, ‘a carriage,’ *une serrure*, ‘a lock,’ &c.

Except:—*un augure* (an augury—an omen—an augur); *un colure* (a colour [in astronomy]); *du mercure* (some mercury); *un murmure* (a murmur); *un parjure* (a perjury—a perjurer); *un pédicure* (a corn-cutter); *le tellure* (tellurium [the metal]).

18.—Nouns ending in *ion* are FEMININE; examples, *la création*, ‘the creation,’ *une pension*, ‘a pension’—‘a school,’ and a host of others.

[Except, only:—*un bastion*, *un champion*, *le croupion*, *un espion*, *un gabion*, *un galion*, *un histrion*, *un lampion*, *un lion*, *un million*, *un pion*, *un scion*, *un scorpion*, *le septentrion*, *un tabellion*.]

19. There are a very great number (several hundreds) of nouns ending in *eur*, in French. Most of them are MASCULINE. [The following, the greater part of which express qualities, are the only ones that are feminine:—*aigreur*, *ampleur*, *ardeur*, *blancheur*, *candeur*, *chaleur*, *clameur*, *couleur*, *défaveur*, *douceur*, *douleur*, *épaisseur*, *erreur*, *faveur*, *ferveur*, *fleur*, *frat歇eur*, *frayeur*, *froideur*, *fureur*, *grandeur*, *grosseur*, *hauteur*, *horreur*, *humour*, *impudeur*, *laideur*, *langueur*, *largeur*, *lenteur*, *liqueur*, *longueur*, *lourdeur*, *lueur*, *maigneur*, *moiteur*, *noircœur*, *odeur*, *pâleur*, *peur*, *primeur*, *profondeur*, *puanteur*, *pudeur*, *rigueur*, *raideur*, *rondeur*, *rougeur*, *rousseur*, *rumeur*, *saveur*, *senteur*, *sœur*, *splendeur*, *sucur*, *teneur*, *terreur*, *tiédeur*, *torpeur*, *tumeur*, *valeur*, *vapeur*, *verdeur*, and *vigueur*.]

20.—Nouns ending in *au*, or *eau*, are MASCULINE; examples, *un joyau*, ‘a jewel,’ *un chapeau*, ‘a hat,’ *un gâteau*, ‘a cake,’ &c.

Except:—*l'eau* (the water); *la peau* (the skin); *la surpeau* (the epidermis).

21.—Finally, names of TREES are MASCULINE, in French.—Observe, that this is just the reverse of the Latin rule.

Except:—*une yeuse* (an evergreen oak—a holly oak—a holm oak).

. Various other terminations are not mentioned here, as they either include too few nouns, or admit of too many exceptions.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF FRENCH GENDERS.

(Containing the main points, only.)

MASCULINE TERMINATIONS.		FEMININE TERMINATIONS.	
é	(acute accent,—and not preceded by <i>t</i>) <i>Except</i> :—clé.	té	<i>Except</i> :—arrêté, bénédicité, comité, comté, côté, été, pâté, traité, velouté.
age	<i>Except</i> :—cage, image, nage, page, plage, rage.	ée	<i>Except</i> :—athée, athénée, caducée, lycée, musée, trophée (<i>and twelve others, seldom used</i>).
aire	<i>Except</i> :—affaire, aire, chaire, circulaire, glaire, grammaire, haire, paire, perpendiculaire.	ade	<i>Except</i> :—camarade (<i>only when it means a 'male companion'</i>), grade, jade, stade.
et	<i>Except</i> :—forêt.	atte, ette otte, utte	<i>Except</i> :—amulette, cornette (<i>out of use</i>), squellette, trompette (<i>only when it means a 'trumpeter'</i>).
ier	<i>No exception</i> .		
in	<i>Except</i> :—fin, main.		
ment	<i>Except</i> :—jument.	ie	<i>Except</i> :—foie, génie, incendie, parapluie, pavie, messie, scolie.
oir	<i>No exception</i> .	ière	<i>Except</i> :—cimetière, derrière.
au, eau	<i>Except</i> :—eau (<i>water</i>), peau, surpeau.	ance, anse ence, ense	<i>Except</i> :—silence.
eur	<i>Except</i> :—aigreur, ampleur, ardeur, blancheur, candeur, chaleur, clameur, couleur, défaueur, douceur, douleur, épaisseur, erreur, faveur, ferveur, fleur, fraîcheur, frayeur, froideur, fureur, grandeur, grosseur, hauteur, horreur, humeur, impudeur, laideur, langueur, largeur, lenteur, liqueur, longueur, lourdeur, lueur, maigreur, moiteur, noirceur, odeur, pâleur, peur, primeur, profondeur, puanteur, pudeur, rigueur, raideur, rondeur, rougeur, rousseur, rumeur, saveur, senteur, sœur, splendeur, sueur, teneur, terreur, tiédeur, torpeur, tumeur, valeur, vapeur, verdeur, vigueur.	ine	<i>No exception</i> .
		ure	<i>Except</i> :—augure, colure, mercure, murmure, parjure, pédicure, tellure.
		ion	<i>Except</i> :—bastion, champion, croupion, espion, gabion, galion, histrion, lampion, lion, million, pion, scion, scorpion, septentrion, tabellion.

** Names of TREES are masculine,
in French.*Except*:—yeuse.

LESSON IX.

PLURAL OF NOUNS, AND OF ADJECTIVES.

THE plural of substantives (or, nouns) is generally formed, in French, as is also the plural of adjectives, by adding *s* to the singular,

Examples :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>frère</i> (masc.), brother.	<i>frères</i> , brothers.
<i>petit frère</i> , little brother.	<i>petits frères</i> , little brothers.

Exceptions :—

1.—Substantives, and adjectives, ending with *al*, in the singular, form their plural by changing *l* into *ux* : as, *canal* (subst.), *canaux*,—*royal* (adject.), *royaux*.

A few nouns and adjectives, however, though ending with *al*, take *s* in the plural, according to the general rule.

2.—Substantives ending with *ail*, in the singular, form their plural by changing *il* into *ux* : as, *bail* ('lease'), *baux*.

A few nouns, however, though ending with *ail*, take *s* in the plural, according to the general rule.—There is no adjective, in French, ending with *ail*.

3.—Substantives, and adjectives, ending with *au*, or *eu*, in the singular, take *x* in the plural : as, *oiseau* ('bird'), *oiseaux*,—*beau* ('handsome'), *beaux*;—*feu* ('fire'), *feux*,—*hébreu* ('Hebrew'), *hébreux*.

There are only three adjectives, in French, ending with *eu* : one of them, *bleu* ('blue'), takes *s*, instead of *x*, in the plural.

4.—Substantives ending with *ou* in the singular, likewise take *x* in the plural : as, *genou* ('knee'), *genoux*.

Some nouns, however, though ending with *ou*, take *s* in the plural, according to the general rule.—There are only two adjectives ending with *ou*, in French, viz. *fou* ('foolish'), and *mou* ('soft'), both of which take *s* in the plural, instead of *x*, and make *fous*, *mous*.

5.—Substantives, and adjectives, ending with *s*, or *x*, in the singular, do not change in the plural : as, *excès* ('excess')—plural,

excès; *gros* ('big')—plural masculine, *gros*; *prix* ('price,' 'prize')—plural, *prix*; *heureux* ('happy')—plural masculine, *heureux*.

6.—Substantives ending with *z*, in the singular, do not change in the plural, any more than those ending with *s*, or *x*: as, *gaz* ('gas')—plural, *gaz*.

There are only three nouns ending with *z*, in French, viz. *gaz* ('gas'), *nes* ('nose'), and *riz* ('rice').—No French adjective ends with *z*.

7.—*Oeil* ('eye') makes *yeux* ('eyes'), and *ciel* ('heaven') makes *cieux* ('heavens').

LESSON X.

FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.

THE adjective agrees, in French, with the substantive to which it relates,—not only in *number* (as mentioned in the preceding Lesson), but also in *gender*.

The feminine of adjectives is generally formed by adding *e* (*e* mute) to the masculine termination.

Example:—

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
(Singular.) <i>petit frère</i> , little brother.	<i>petite sœur</i> , little sister.
(Plural.) <i>petits frères</i> , little brothers.	<i>petites sœurs</i> , little sisters.

Observation 1.—If an adjective relates to several substantives, even though each of these substantives should be in the singular, it agrees with them all taken together, and must therefore be put in the plural.

Observation 2.—If, among the several substantives, one only is masculine, the adjective must be put in the *masculine* plural, although all the rest of the substantives are feminine.

LESSON XI.

ADJECTIVES WHICH FORM THEIR FEMININE IRREGULARLY :—

1.—Adjectives ending with *e* (*e* mute) in the masculine, do not change in the feminine: as, *brave* ('brave')—feminine, *brave*.

2.—Adjectives ending in the masculine with *on*, *el*, *eil*, *et*, *as*, *ien*, for the most part begin by doubling their last consonant, and then take *e* mute: as, *poltron* ('cowardly'), *poltronne*; *naturel* ('natural'), *naturelle*; *vermeil* ('ruby'), *vermeille*; *sujet* ('subject'), *sujette*; *gras* ('fat'), *grasse*; *chrétien* ('Christian'), *chrétienne*.

Yet, *ras* ('close-shaved'—'close') makes *rassé*; and *complet*, *discret*, *inquiet* ('uneasy'), *secret*, among others, make *complète*, *discrète*, *inquiète*, *secrète*.

Be careful not to mistake, as is often done, the termination *al* for *el*: adjectives ending with *al* form their feminine regularly, in *ale*, but those ending with *el* are irregular and make *elle*.

3.—Adjectives ending with *f* in the masculine, become feminine by changing *f* into *ve*: as, *actif* ('active'), *active*.

4.—Adjectives ending with *eur* in the masculine, generally change *r* into *ss*: as, *flateur* ('flattering'), *flatteuse*.

The following, however, simply take *e* mute in the feminine, according to the general rule:—*antérieur*, *extérieur*, *inférieur*, *intérieur*, *majeur*, *mineur*, *meilleur* ('better'), *supérieur*.

5.—Adjectives ending with *x* in the masculine, change *x* into *se* in the feminine: as, *heureux* ('happy'), *heureuse*.

Observe, that, according to what has been said in Lesson IX., *heureux* (as well as other adjectives ending in *x*) is spelt alike in the singular masculine and in the plural masculine; but that, in the plural feminine it makes *heureuses*, by adding *s* to the singular feminine.—A similar remark may be made respecting adjectives ending in *s* (see No. 5 in Lesson IX.).

LESSON XII.

THE following adjectives have a way, peculiar to each of them alone, of forming their feminine:—

MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
<i>beau,</i>	<i>belle,</i>	{ beautiful, fine, handsome.	<i>franc,</i>	<i>franche,</i>
<i>bel,*</i>			<i>gentil,</i>	<i>gentille,</i>
<i>blanc,</i>	<i>blanche,</i>	white.	<i>gros,</i>	<i>grosse,</i>
<i>cher,</i>	<i>chère,</i>	dear.	<i>long,</i>	<i>longue,</i>
<i>doux,</i>	<i>douce,</i>	{ sweet, mild, soft (not rug- ged).	<i>mou,</i>	{ (not hard in sub- stance).
<i>espais,</i>	<i>espaisse,</i>	thick.	<i>nouveau,</i>	{ new (no- vel).
<i>faux,</i>	<i>fausse,</i>	false.	<i>nouvel,*</i>	
<i>fou,</i>		{ mad, insane,	<i>public,</i>	<i>publique,</i>
<i>fol,*</i>	<i>folle,</i>	foolish.	<i>sec,</i>	<i>sèche,</i>
<i>frais,</i>	<i>frache,</i>	fresh.	<i>sot,</i>	<i>sotte,</i>
			<i>vieux,</i>	<i>silly.</i>
			<i>vieil,*</i>	<i>vieille,</i>
				old.

Among the above, those marked * (namely, *bel*, *fol*, *mol*, *nouvel*, and *vieil*) are used only before a noun beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*; while those just above them (namely, *beau*, *fou*, *mou*, *nouveau*, and *vieux*) must be used before a consonant or an aspirate *h*.

LESSON XIII.

PLACE OF ADJECTIVES (*in the positive degree*).

ADJECTIVES in French generally follow substantives,—which is the reverse in English.

The adjectives mentioned in the List below, form an exception to this rule, and are usually placed before the substantives:—

<i>beau</i> , fine, beautiful, handsome.	<i>jeune</i> , young.
<i>bon</i> , good, kind.	<i>joli</i> , pretty.
<i>cher</i> , dear (precedes the substantive only when it relates to the feelings, but not when it relates to price).	<i>long</i> , long.
<i>digne</i> , worthy.	<i>mauvais</i> , bad.
<i>grand</i> , great, large, tall.	<i>méchant</i> , wicked, naughty.
<i>gros</i> , big.	<i>meilleur</i> , better.
	<i>moindre</i> , less.
	<i>petit</i> , little, small.
	<i>vieux</i> , old.

LESSON XIV.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE IN ADJECTIVES.

REMEMBER the explanations given in Lesson 21, Nos. I. and II. in the First Part of this work; and learn the following sentences:—

[Another Example, in which the English comparative is formed by adding 'er.'].

1.

le frère est plus querelleur que la sœur, *the brother is more quarrelsome than the sister.*

la sœur est plus querelleuse que le frère, *the sister is more quarrelsome than the brother.*

les frères sont plus querelleurs que les sœurs, *the brothers are more quarrelsome than the sisters.*

les sœurs sont plus querelleuses que les frères, *the sisters are more quarrelsome than the brothers.*

2.

le frère est plus grand que la sœur, *the brother is taller than the sister.*

la sœur est plus grande que le frère, *the sister is taller than the brother.*

les frères sont plus grands que les sœurs, *the brothers are taller than the sisters.*

les sœurs sont plus grandes que les frères, *the sisters are taller than the brothers.*

3.

Pierre est moins grand que Hugues, *Peter is less tall than Hugh.*

les frères sont moins grands que les sœurs, *the brothers are less tall than the sisters.*

Anne est moins grande que Hugues, *Ann is less tall than Hugh.*

les sœurs sont moins grandes que les frères, *the sisters are less tall than the brothers.*

4.

un abricot est plus gros qu'une noix, *an apricot is bigger than a nut.*

une noix est moins grosse qu'un abricot, *a nut is less big than an apricot.*

Pierre est moins grand qu'Anne, *Peter is less tall than Ann.*

Hortense est plus grande qu'Ernest, *Hortensia is taller than Ernest.*

5.

Hugues est plus jeune qu'Hortense, *Hugh is younger than Hortensia.*

Hortense est moins jeune qu'Hélène, *Hortensia is less young than Helen.*

il fait (it makes) plus froid qu'hier, *it is colder than yesterday.*

6.

le père est aussi heureux que la mère, *the father is as happy as the mother.*

les pères sont aussi heureux que les mères, *the fathers are as happy as the mothers.*

la mère est aussi heureuse que le père, *the mother is as happy as the father.*

les mères sont aussi heureuses que les pères, *the mothers are as happy as the fathers.*

7.

un abricot aussi gros qu'une orange, *an apricot as big as an orange.*

une orange aussi grosse qu'un abricot, *an orange as big as an apricot.*

Pierre est aussi querelleur qu'Ernest, *Peter is as quarrelsome as Ernest.*
Hortense est aussi querelleuse qu'Anne, *Hortensia is as quarrelsome as
Ann.*

8.

Hugues est aussi actif qu'Hélène, *Hugh is as active as Helen.*

Anne est aussi active qu'Hortense, *Ann is as active as Hortensia.*

il fait (it makes) aussi froid qu'hier, *it is as cold as yesterday.*

Observation.—If an adjective is one of those few which, when in the positive degree, are usually placed before substantives, in French (as enumerated in Lesson 20 of the First Part), two constructions are allowed in the comparative, which are the following:—

un plus grand arbre, a larger tree;

un arbre plus grand, a larger tree (literally, ‘a tree larger’).

But if an adjective is among the greater number of those which are usually placed, in French, after substantives, the second of the above-mentioned constructions is the only one allowed. Example:—

un frère plus querelleur, a more quarrelsome brother (NOT *un plus querelleur frère*).



LESSON XV.

SUPERLATIVE DEGREE IN ADJECTIVES.

Remember the explanations given in Lessons 22 and 24, in the First Part of this work; and learn the following examples:—

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.

le plus méchant homme, *the most wicked man.*

du plus méchant homme, *of or from the most wicked man.*

au plus méchant homme, *to or at the most wicked man.*

PLURAL.

les plus méchants hommes, *the most wicked men.*

des plus méchante hommes, *of or from the most wicked men.*

aux plus méchants hommes, *to or at the most wicked men.*

FEMININE.

SINGULAR.

la plus méchante femme, *the most wicked woman.*
de la plus méchante femme, *of or from the most wicked woman.*
à la plus méchante femme, *to or at the most wicked woman.*

PLURAL.

les plus méchantes femmes, *the most wicked women.*
des plus méchantes femmes, *of or from the most wicked women.*
aux plus méchantes femmes, *to or at the most wicked women.*

[Another Example, in which the English superlative is formed by adding 'st.]

MASCULINE.

le plus beau livre, *the finest book.*
du plus beau livre, *of or from the finest book.*
au plus beau livre, *to or at the finest book.*

les plus beaux livres, *the finest books.*
des plus beaux livres, *of or from the finest books.*
aux plus beaux livres, *to or at the finest books.*

FEMININE.

la plus belle robe, *the finest dress.*
de la plus belle robe, *of or from the finest dress.*
à la plus belle robe, *to or at the finest dress.*

les plus belles robes, *the finest dresses.*
des plus belles robes, *of or from the finest dresses.*
aux plus belles robes, *to or at the finest dresses.*

MASCULINE.

le moins méchant homme, *the least wicked man.*
du moins méchant homme, *of or from the least wicked man.*
au moins méchant homme, *to or at the least wicked man.*

les moins méchants hommes, *the least wicked men.*
des moins méchants hommes, *of or from the least wicked men.*
aux moins méchants hommes, *to or at the least wicked men.*

FEMININE.

la moins méchante femme, *the least wicked woman.*
de la moins méchante femme, *of or from the least wicked woman.*
à la moins méchante femme, *to or at the least wicked woman.*

les moins méchantes femmes, *the least wicked women.*
des moins méchantes femmes, *of or from the least wicked women.*
aux moins méchantes femmes, *to or at the least wicked women.*

LESSON XVI.

Remember the explanations given in Lesson 23.

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.

le frère le plus querelleur, *the most quarrelsome brother.*

du frère le plus querelleur, *of or from the most quarrelsome brother.*

au frère le plus querelleur, *to or at the most quarrelsome brother.*

PLURAL.

les frères les plus querelleurs, *the most quarrelsome brothers.*

des frères les plus querelleurs, *of or from the most quarrelsome brothers.*

aux frères les plus querelleurs, *to or at the most quarrelsome brothers.*

FEMININE.

la sœur la plus querelleuse, *the most quarrelsome sister.*

de la sœur la plus querelleuse, *of or from the most quarrelsome sister.*

à la sœur la plus querelleuse, *to or at the most quarrelsome sister.*

les sœurs les plus querelleuses, *the most quarrelsome sisters.*

des sœurs les plus querelleuses, *of or from the most quarrelsome sisters.*

aux sœurs les plus querelleuses, *to or at the most quarrelsome sisters.*

If the noun, whether masculine or feminine, should begin with a vowel or a silent *h*, we use *l'*, *de l'*, and *à l'*, in the singular, instead of *le*, *du*, *au*, and also instead of *la*, *de la*, *à la*, as shown in Lesson I. of this Second Part.

LESSON XVII.

COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE OF *bon* 'good,' FORMED IRREGULARLY.

le pain est meilleur que la viande, *the bread is better than the meat.*

la viande est meilleure que le pain, *the meat is better than the bread.*

les légumes sont meilleurs que les confitures, *the vegetables are better than the preserves.*

les confitures sont meilleures que les légumes, *the preserves are better than the vegetables.*

. Instead of *que*, remember that *qu'* is to be used if the next word begins with a vowel or a silent *h*.

MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.

le meilleur livre, *the best book.*
 du meilleur livre, *of or from the best book.*
 au meilleur livre, *to or at the best book.*

PLURAL.

les meilleurs livres, *the best books.*
 des meilleurs livres, *of or from the best books.*
 aux meilleurs livres, *to or at the best books.*

FEMININE.

la meilleure plume, *the best pen.*
 de la meilleure plume, *of or from the best pen.*
 à la meilleure plume, *to or at the best pen.*

les meilleures plumes, *the best pens.*
 des meilleures plumes, *of or from the best pens.*
 aux meilleures plumes, *to or at the best pens.*

LESSON XVIII.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

PRONOUNS NOMINATIVE TO A VERB:—

<i>je</i> , I.	<i>nous</i> , we.
<i>tu</i> , thou.	<i>vous</i> , you.
<i>il</i> (masc.), he [<i>or, it</i>].	<i>ils</i> (masc.), they.
<i>elle</i> (femin.), she [<i>or, it</i>].	<i>elles</i> (femin.), they.

1.—Instead of *je*, *j'* is used before a vowel or a silent *k*.

2.—If, among the several substantives to which 'they' relates, one only is masculine, in French, the pronoun masculine plural *ils* (and not the pronoun feminine plural *elles*) must be used, although all the rest of the substantives are feminine.—This rule is the same as that under which we saw the French adjectives, in Lesson 16 (No. II.) of the First Part of this work.

PRONOUNS GOVERNED BY A VERB (in the *accusative* or *dative*):—

<i>me</i> , me, to me.	<i>nous</i> , us, to us.
<i>te</i> , thee, to thee.	<i>vous</i> , you, to you.
<i>le</i> , him [<i>or, it</i>].	<i>les</i> , them.
<i>la</i> , her [<i>or, it</i>].	<i>leur</i> , to them.
<i>lui</i> , to him, to her.	

Before a vowel or a silent *k*, we must use *m'* instead of *me*, *t'* instead of *te*, and *l'* instead of *le* or *la*.

PRONOUNS GOVERNED BY A PREPOSITION:—

<i>moi</i> , me.	<i>nous</i> , us.
<i>toi</i> , thee.	<i>vous</i> , you.
<i>lui</i> , him [<i>or, it</i>].	<i>eux</i> , them (masc.).
<i>elle</i> , her [<i>or, it</i>].	<i>elles</i> , them (femin.).

In the case mentioned above (No. 2) we must use *eux* (plural masculine), instead of *elles* (plural feminine), for 'them.'

EXAMPLES:—

1. GOVERNED BY A VERB.

il me blâme, *he blames me.*
 il me parle, *he speaks to me.*
 il te blâme, *he blames thee.*
 il te parle, *he speaks to thee.*
 il le blâme, *he blames him.*
 il lui parle, *he speaks to him.*
 il la blâme, *he blames her.*
 il lui parle, *he speaks to her.*
 il nous blâme, *he blames us.*
 il nous parle, *he speaks to us.*
 il vous blâme, *he blames you.*
 il vous parle, *he speaks to you.*
 il les blâme, *he blames them (both genders).*
 il leur parle, *he speaks to them (both genders).*

2. GOVERNED BY A PREPOSITION.

il dine avec moi, *he dines with me.*
 il dine avec toi, *he dines with thee.*
 il dine avec lui, *he dines with him.*
 il dine avec elle, *he dines with her.*
 il dine avec nous, *he dines with us.*
 il dine avec vous, *he dines with you.*
 il dine avec eux, *he dines with them (masc.).*
 il dine avec elles, *he dines with them (femin.).*

Notice that the pronouns *le* (him), *la* (her), and *les* (them), are spelt exactly like the articles *le*, *la*, *les*, 'the.'

LESSON XIX.

Remember the observations made in Lesson 31 (Nos. I. and II.), and bearing upon the following exception (Number 1) to No. 1 of the examples given above:—

1. IMPERATIVE (and no negative).

blâmez-moi, *blame me.*
 parlez-moi, *speak to me.*
 blâmez-le, *blame him.*
 parlez-lui, *speak to him.*
 blâmez-la, *blame her.*
 parlez-lui, *speak to her.*
 blâmez-nous, *blame us.*
 parlez-nous, *speak to us.*
 blâmez-les, *blame them (both genders).*
 parlez-leur, *speak to them (both genders).*

2. IMPERATIVE (with a negative).

ne me blâmez pas, *do not blame me.*
 ne me parlez pas, *do not speak to me.*
 ne le blâmez pas, *do not blame him.*
 ne lui parlez pas, *do not speak to him.*
 ne la blâmez pas, *do not blame her.*
 ne lui parlez pas, *do not speak to her.*
 ne nous blâmez pas, *do not blame us.*
 ne nous parlez pas, *do not speak to us.*
 ne les blâmez pas, *do not blame them (both genders).*
 ne leur parlez pas, *do not speak to them (both genders).*

LESSON XX.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS ADJECTIVE :—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
MASC.	FEM.	OF BOTH GENDERS.
<i>mon,</i>	<i>ma,</i>	<i>mes,</i>
<i>ton,</i>	<i>ta,</i>	<i>tes,</i>
<i>son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses,</i>
<i>notre,</i>		<i>nos,</i>
<i>votre,</i>		<i>vos,</i>
<i>leur,</i>		<i>leurs,</i>

Before a noun masculine.

SINGULAR.

mon frère, my brother.
de mon frère, of or from my brother.
à mon frère, to or at my brother.

PLURAL.

mes frères, my brothers.
de mes frères, of or from my brothers.
à mes frères, to or at my brothers.

Before a noun feminine.

ma sœur, my sister.
de ma sœur, of or from my sister.
à ma sœur, to or at my sister.

mes sœurs, my sisters.
de mes sœurs, of or from my sisters.
à mes sœurs, to or at my sisters.

Before a noun feminine beginning with a vowel or a silent h.

mon épaulement, my shoulder.
de mon épaulement, of or from my shoulder.
à mon épaulement, to or at my shoulder.
mon histoire, my story.
de mon histoire, of or from my story.
à mon histoire, to or at my story.

mes épaules, my shoulders.
de mes épaules, of or from my shoulders.
à mes épaules, to or at my shoulders.
mes histoires, my stories.
de mes histoires, of or from my stories.
à mes histoires, to or at my stories.

The same before any word (not necessarily a noun), which begins with a vowel or a silent h.

mon excellente sœur, my excellent sister.
de mon excellente sœur, of or from my excellent sister.
à mon excellente sœur, to or at my excellent sister.
mon habile sœur, my skilful sister.
de mon habile sœur, of or from my skilful sister.
à mon habile sœur, to or at my skilful sister.

mes excellentes sœurs, my excellent sisters.
de mes excellentes sœurs, of or from my excellent sisters.
à mes excellentes sœurs, to or at my excellent sisters.
mes habiles sœurs, my skilful sisters.
de mes habiles sœurs, of or from my skilful sisters.
à mes habiles sœurs, to or at my skilful sisters.

. Decline in the same manner *ton, son, &c.*

LESSON XXI.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS DISJUNCTIVE :—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
le mien,	la mienne,	les miens,	les miennes,
le tien,	la tienne,	les tiens,	les tiennes,
le sien,	la sienne,	les siens,	les siennes,
le nôtre,	la nôtre,	les nôtres,	ours.
le vôtre,	la vôtre,	les vôtres,	yours.
le leur,	la leur,	les leurs,	theirs.

Decline the above Pronouns in the same way as in the following example :—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.
{ le mien, la mienne,		les miens, les miennes,	mine.
du mien, de la mienne,		des miens, des miennes,	of or from mine.
au mien, à la mienne,		aux miens, aux miennes,	to or at mine.

LESSON XXII.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

OF BOTH GENDERS AND NUMBERS.

qui	who, which.
de qui }	of or from whom.
dont }	of or from which.
à qui	to or at whom.
(Governed by a verb) . . . que	whom, which.
(Governed by any preposition) qui	whom.

Instead of *que*, *qu'* must be used before a vowel or a silent *h*.

EXAMPLES :—

1.

la personne qui parle, *the person who speaks.*

la personne de qui (or, dont) nous parlons, *the person of whom we speak.*

la personne de qui (or, dont) nous nous éloignons, *the person from whom we turn away.*

la personne à qui nous parlons, *the person to whom we speak.*

la personne pour qui nous parlons, *the person for whom we speak.*

la personne que nous blâmons, *the person whom we blame.*

2.

la chose qui existe, *the thing which exists.*

la chose dont (NOT de qui) nous parlons, *the thing of which we speak.*

la chose dont (NOT de qui) nous nous éloignons, *the thing from which we turn away.*

la chose que nous blâmons, *the thing which we blame.*

LESSON XXIII.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN *ce.*

SINGULAR.

MASC. FEM.

ce, } *cette, this, that.*

PLURAL.

OF BOTH GENDERS.

ces, these, those.

Instead of *ce*, we must use *cet* before a vowel or a silent *h.*

MASCULINE. (*Before a consonant.*)

SINGULAR.

ce chapeau, this (or that) hat.

de ce chapeau, of or from this (or that) hat.

à ce chapeau, to or at this (or that) hat.

PLURAL.

ces chapeaux, these (or those) hats.

de ces chapeaux, of or from these (or those) hats.

à ces chapeaux, to or at these (or those) hats.

MASCULINE. (*Before a vowel.*)

cet oiseau, this (or that) bird.

de cet oiseau, of or from this (or that) bird.

à cet oiseau, to or at this (or that) bird.

ces oiseaux, these (or those) birds.

de ces oiseaux, of or from these (or those) birds.

à ces oiseaux, to or at these (or those) birds.

MASCULINE. (*Before a silent h.*)

cet habit, this (or that) coat.

de cet habit, of or from this (or that) coat.

à cet habit, to or at this (or that) coat.

ces habits, these (or those) coats.

de ces habits, of or from these (or those) coats.

à ces habits, to or at these (or those) coats.

The next word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h* need not be necessarily a noun, for us to use *cet* instead of *ce* before it: it is enough that, whatever word it is, it does not begin with a consonant or an aspirate *h.*—So, decline in the same way as above, *cet admirable travail*, ‘this (or that) admirable work’; and, *cet honnête payan*, ‘this (or that) honest countryman.’

FEMININE.

cette robe, this (or that) gown.

de cette robe, of or from this (or that) gown.

à cette robe, to or at this (or that) gown.

ces robes, these (or those) gowns.

de ces robes, of or from these (or those) gowns.

à ces robes, to or at these (or those) gowns.

LESSON XXIV.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

avoir. | être.

Compound of the Infinitive.

avoir eu. | avoir été.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

ayant. | étant.

PAST.

eu. | été.

Compound of the Participle Present.

ayant eu. | ayant été.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRÉSENT TENSE.

j'ai,	je suis,
tu as,	tu es,
il a,	il est,
nous avons,	nous sommes,
vous avez,	vous êtes,
ils ont.	ils sont.

Compound of the Present.

j'ai eu,	j'ai été,
tu as eu,	tu as été,
il a eu,	il a été,
nous avons eu,	nous avons été,
vous avez eu,	vous avez été,
ils ont eu.	ils ont été.

IMPERFECT.

j'avais,	j'étais,
tu avais,	tu étais,
il avait,	il était,
nous avions,	nous étions,
vous aviez,	vous étiez,
ils avaient.	ils étaient.

Compound of the Imperfect.

j'avais eu,	j'avais été,
tu avais eu,	tu avais été,
il avait eu,	il avait été,
nous avions eu,	nous avions été,
vous aviez eu,	vous aviez été,
ils avaient eu.	ils avaient été.

PREFERITE.

j'eus,	je fus,
tu eus,	tu fus,
il eut,	il fut,
nous eûmes,	nous fûmes,
vous eûtes,	vous fûtes,
ils eurent.	ils furent.

Compound of the Preferite.

j'eus eu,	j'eus été,
tu eus eu,	tu eus été,
il eut eu,	il eut été,
nous eûmes eu,	nous eûmes été,
vous eûtes eu,	vous eûtes été,
ils eurent eu.	ils eurent été.

FUTURE.

j'aurai,	je serai,
tu auras,	tu seras,
il aura,	il sera,
nous aurons,	nous serons,
vous aurez,	vous serez,
ils auront.	ils seront.

Compound of the Future.

j'aurai eu,	j'aurai été,
tu auras eu,	tu auras été,
il aura eu,	il aura été,
nous aurons eu,	nous aurons été,
vous aurez eu,	vous aurez été,
ils auront eu.	ils auront été.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

j'aurais,	je serais,
tu aurais,	tu serais,
il aurait,	il serait,
nous aurions,	nous serions,
vous auriez,	vous seriez,
ils auraient.	ils seraient.

Compound of the Conditional.

j'aurais eu,	j'aurais été,
tu aurais eu,	tu aurais été,
il aurait eu,	il aurait été,
nous aurions eu,	nous aurions été,
vous auriez eu,	vous auriez été,
ils auraient eu.	ils auraient été.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRÉSENT TENSE.

que j'aie,	que je sois,
que tu aies,	que tu sois,
qu'il ait,	qu'il soit,
que nous ayions,	que nous soyions,
que vous ayez,	que vous soyez,
qu'ils aient.	qu'ils soient.

Compound of the Present.

que j'aie eu,	que j'aie été,
que tu aies eu,	que tu aies été,
qu'il ait eu,	qu'il ait été,
que nous ayions eu,	que nous ayons été,
que vous ayez eu,	que vous ayez été,
qu'ils aient eu.	qu'ils aient été.

PREFERITE.

que j'eusse,	que je fusse,
que tu eusses,	que tu fusses,
qu'il eût,	qu'il fût,
que nous eussions,	que nous fussions,
que vous eussiez,	que vous fusssiez,
qu'ils eussent.	qu'ils fussent.

Compound of the Preferite.

que j'eusse eu,	que j'eusse été,
que tu eusses eu,	que tu eusses été,
qu'il eût eu,	qu'il eût été,
que nous eussions eu,	que nous eussions été,
que vous eussiez eu,	que vous eussiez été,
qu'ils eussent eu.	qu'ils eussent été.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

sois,	sois,
ayons,	ayons,
ayez.	ayez.

LESSONS XXV. & XXVI.

THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

[1st, *armer*, 'to arm'—like *marcher*; 2d, *rôtir*, 'to roast'—like *applaudir*; 3d, *recevoir*, 'to receive'; and, 4th, *vendre*, 'to sell,' 'to vend'—like *descendre*.]

1st conjugation. **2d conjugation.** **3d conjugation.** **4th conjugation.**

INFINITIVE MOOD.

arm er.	rôt ir.	rec evoir.	vend re.
<i>Compound of the Infinitive.</i>			
avoir armé.	avoir rôti.	avoir reçu.	avoir vendu.

PARTICIPLES.

arm ant.	rôt issant.	rec evant.	vend ant.
<i>PAST.</i>			
arm é.	rôt i.	rec u.	vend u.
<i>Compound of the Participle Present.</i>			
ayant armé.	ayant rôti.	ayant reçu.	ayant vendu.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

j'arm e, tu arm es, il arm e, nous arm ons, vous arm es, ils arm ent.	je rôt is, tu rôt is, il rôt it, nous rôt issons, vous rôt issez, ils rôt issent.	je rec ois, tu rec ois, il rec oit, nous rec evons, vous rec evez, ils rec olivent.	je vend is, tu vend is, il vend it, nous vend ons, vous vend es, ils vend ent.
--	--	--	---

Compound of the Present.

j'ai armé, tu as armé, il a armé, nous avons armé, vous avez armé, ils ont armé.	j'ai rôti, tu as rôti, il a rôti, nous avons rôti, vous avez rôti, ils ont rôti.	j'ai reçu, tu as reçu, il a reçu, nous avons reçu, vous avez reçu, ils ont reçu.	j'ai vendu, tu as vendu, il a vendu, nous avons vendu, vous avez vendu, ils ont vendu.
---	---	---	---

IMPERFECT.

j'arm ais, tu arm ais, il arm ait, nous arm ions, vous arm iez, ils arm aient.	je rôt issais, tu rôt issais, il rôt issait, nous rôt issions, vous rôt isiez, ils rôt issaient.	je rec evais, tu rec evais, il rec evait, nous rec evions, vous rec eviez, ils rec evaient.	je vend is, tu vend is, il vend it, nous vend imes, vous vend iez, ils vend irent.
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Compound of the Imperfect.

j'avais armé, tu avais armé, il avait armé, nous avions armé, vous aviez armé, ils avaient armé.	j'avais rôti, tu avais rôti, il avait rôti, nous avions rôti, vous aviez rôti, ils avaient rôti.	j'avais reçu, tu avais reçu, il avait reçu, nous avions reçu, vous aviez reçu, ils avaient reçu.	j'avais vendu, tu avais vendu, il avait vendu, nous avions vendu, vous aviez vendu, ils avaient vendu.
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PASTERITE.

j'arm ai, tu arm es, il arm a, nous arm âmes, vous arm âtes, ils arm èrent.	je rôt is, tu rôt is, il rôt it, nous rôt imes, vous rôt ites, ils rôt irent.	je rec us, tu rec us, il rec ut, nous rec ômes, vous rec ôtes, ils rec urent.	je vend is, tu vend is, il vend it, nous vend imes, vous vend iez, ils vend irent.
--	--	--	---

Compound of the Preterite.

j'eus armé,
tu eus armé,
il eut armé,
nous étumes armé,
vous étetez armé,
ils eurent armé.

j'eus rôti,
tu eus rôti,
il eut rôti,
nous étumes rôti,
vous étetez rôti,
ils eurent rôti.

j'eus reçu,
tu eus reçu,
il eut reçu,
nous étumes reçu,
vous étetez reçu,
ils eurent reçu.

j'eus vendu,
tu eus vendu,
il eut vendu,
nous étumes vendu,
vous étetez vendu,
ils eurent vendu.

FUTURE.

j'arm erai,
tu arm eras,
il arm era,
nous arm erons,
vous arm eres,
ils arm eront.

je rôti irai,
tu rôti iras,
il rôti ira,
nous rôti irons,
vous rôti iras,
ils rôti iront.

je rec evrai,
tu rec evras,
il rec evra,
nous rec evrons,
vous rec evres,
ils rec evront.

je vend rai,
tu vend ras,
il vend ra,
nous vend rons,
vous vend res,
ils vend ront.

Compound of the Future.

j'aurai armé,
tu auras armé,
il aura armé,
nous aurons armé,
vous aurez armé,
ils auront armé.

j'aurai rôti,
tu auras rôti,
il aura rôti,
nous aurons rôti,
vous aurez rôti,
ils auront rôti.

j'aurai reçu,
tu auras reçu,
il aura reçu,
nous aurons reçu,
vous aurez reçu,
ils auront reçu.

j'aurai vendu,
tu auras vendu,
il aura vendu,
nous aurons vendu,
vous aurez vendu,
ils auront vendu.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

j'arm erais,
tu arm erais,
il arm erait,
nous arm erions,
vous arm eriez,
ils arm eralent.

je rôti irais,
tu rôti irais,
il rôti irait,
nous rôti irions,
vous rôti iries,
ils rôti iraient.

je rec evrerais,
tu rec evriras,
il rec evrait,
nous rec evrions,
vous rec evries,
ils rec evraient.

je vend rais,
tu vend rais,
il vend rait,
nous vend rions,
vous vend ries,
ils vend ralent.

Compound of the Conditional.

j'aurais armé,
tu aurais armé,
il aurait armé,
nous aurions armé,
vous auriez armé,
ils auraient armé.

j'aurais rôti,
tu aurais rôti,
il aurait rôti,
nous aurions rôti,
vous auriez rôti,
ils auraient rôti.

j'aurais reçu,
tu aurais reçu,
il aurait reçu,
nous aurions reçu,
vous auriez reçu,
ils auraient reçu.

j'aurais vendu,
tu aurais vendu,
il aurait vendu,
nous aurions vendu,
vous auriez vendu,
ils auraient vendu.

*SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**PRESENT TENSE.*

que j'arm e,
que tu arm es,
qu'il arm e,
que nous arm ions,
que vous arm iez,
qu'ils arm ent.

que je rôti lase,
que tu rôti lases,
qu'il rôti lase,
que nous rôti lassions,
que vous rôti lasez,
qu'ils rôti lassent.

que je rec olve,
que tu rec olves,
qu'il rec olve,
que nous rec evlons,
que vous rec evlez,
qu'ils rec olvent.

que je vend e,
que tu vend es,
qu'il vend e,
que nous vend ions,
que vous vend iez,
qu'ils vend ent.

Compound of the Present.

que j'aie armé,
que tu aies armé,
qu'il ait armé,
que nous ayons armé,
que vous ayez armé,
qu'ils aient armé.

que j'aie rôti,
que tu aies rôti,
qu'il ait rôti,
que nous ayons rôti,
que vous ayez rôti,
qu'ils aient rôti.

que j'aie reçu,
que tu aies reçu,
qu'il ait reçu,
que nous ayons reçu,
que vous ayez reçu,
qu'ils aient reçu.

que j'aie vendu,
que tu aies vendu,
qu'il ait vendu,
que nous ayons vendu,
que vous ayez vendu,
qu'ils aient vendu.

PRETERITE.

que j'arm assé,
que tu arm assés,
qu'il arm at,
que nous arm assions,
que vous arm assiez,
qu'ils arm assent.

que je rôti lase,
que tu rôti lases,
qu'il rôti it,
que nous rôti lassions,
que vous rôti lassiez,
qu'ils rôti lassent.

que je rec usse,
que tu rec usses,
qu'il rec uit,
que nous rec ussions,
que vous rec ussiez,
qu'ils rec ussent.

que je vend issé,
que tu vend isses,
qu'il vend it,
que nous vend issions,
que vous vend issiez,
qu'ils vend issent.

Compound of the Preterite.

que j'eusse armé,
que tu eusses armé,
qu'il eût armé,
que nous eussions armé,
que vous eussiez armé,
qu'ils eussent armé.

que j'eusse rôti,
que tu eusses rôti,
qu'il eût rôti,
que nous eussions rôti,
que vous eussiez rôti,
qu'ils eussent rôti.

que j'eusse reçu,
que tu eusses reçu,
qu'il eût reçu,
que nous eussions reçu,
que vous eussiez reçu,
qu'ils eussent reçu.

que j'eusse vendu,
que tu eusses vendu,
qu'il eût vendu,
que nous eussions vendu,
que vous eussiez vendu,
qu'ils eussent vendu.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

arm e,
arm ons,
arm ez.

rôti is,
rôti lassons,
rôti lassiez.

rec ois,
rec evons,
rec eviez.

vend s,
vend ons,
vend ez.

LESSON XXVII.

CONJUGATION OF A VERB, NEGATIVELY, INTERROGATIVELY,
AND BOTH INTERROGATIVELY AND NEGATIVELY TOGETHER.*Negatively.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ne pas recevoir (*or,*
ne recevoir pas).*Compound of the Infinitive.*n'avoir pas reçu (*or,*
ne pas avoir reçu).*PARTICIPLE, present.*

ne recevant pas.

Compound.

n'ayant pas reçu.

Interrogatively.[The Infinitive and
Participle are not
used in this form of
conjugation.]*Interrog. & Negatively.*[The Infinitive and
Participle are not
used in this form of
conjugation.]

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

je ne reçois pas,
tu ne reçois pas,
il ne reçoit pas,
nous ne recevons pas,
vous ne recevez pas,
ils ne reçoivent pas.reçois-je,
reçois-tu,
reçoit-il,
recevons-nous,
recevez-vous,
reçoivent-ils?ne reçois-je pas,
ne reçois-tu pas,
ne reçoit-il pas,
ne recevons-nous pas,
ne recevez-vous pas,
ne reçoivent-ils pas?Je n'ai pas reçu,
tu n'as pas reçu,
il n'a pas reçu,
nous n'avons pas reçu,
vous n'avez pas reçu,
ils n'ont pas reçu.ai-je reçu,
as-tu reçu,
a-t-il reçu,
avons-nous reçu,
avez-vous reçu,
ont-ils reçu?n'ai-je pas reçu,
n'as-tu pas reçu,
n'a-t-il pas reçu,
n'avons-nous pas reçu,
n'avez-vous pas reçu,
n'ont-ils pas reçu?

IMPERFECT.

je ne recevais pas,
tu ne recevais pas,
il ne recevait pas,
nous ne recevions pas,
vous ne receviez pas,
ils ne recevaient pas.recevais-je,
recevais-tu,
recevait-il,
recevions-nous,
receviez-vous,
recevaient-ils?ne recevais-je pas,
ne recevais-tu pas,
ne recevait-il pas,
ne recevions-nous pas,
ne receviez-vous pas,
ne recevaient-ils pas?*Compound of the Imperfect.*je n'avalais pas reçu,
tu n'avalais pas reçu,
il n'avait pas reçu,
nous n'avions pas reçu,
vous n'aviez pas reçu,
ils n'avaient pas reçu.avalais-je reçu,
avalais-tu reçu,
avait-il reçu,
avions-nous reçu,
avez-vous reçu,
avaient-ils reçu?n'avalais-je pas reçu,
n'avalais-tu pas reçu,
n'avait-il pas reçu,
n'avions-nous pas reçu,
n'aviez-vous pas reçu,
n'avaient-ils pas reçu?

PREFERITE.

je ne reçus pas,
tu ne reçus pas,
il ne reçut pas,
nous ne reçumes pas,
vous ne reçûtes pas,
ils ne reçurent pas.

reçus-je,
reçus-tu,
reçut-il,
reçimes-nous,
reçûtes-vous,
reçurent-ils?

ne reçus-je pas,
ne reçus-tu pas,
ne reçut-il pas,
ne reçumes-nous pas,
ne reçûtes-vous pas,
ne reçurent-ils pas?

Compound of the Preferite.

je n'eus pas reçu,
tu n'eus pas reçu,
il n'eut pas reçu,
nous n'eûmes pas reçu,
vous n'eûtes pas reçu,
ils n'eurent pas reçu.

eus-je reçu,
eus-tu reçu,
eut-il reçu,
eûmes-nous reçu,
eûtes-vous reçu,
eurent-ils reçu?

n'eus-je pas reçu,
n'eus-tu pas reçu,
n'eut-il pas reçu,
n'eûmes-nous pas reçu,
n'eûtes-vous pas reçu,
n'eurent-ils pas reçu?

FUTURE.

je ne recevrai pas,
tu ne recevras pas,
il ne recevra pas,
nous ne recevrons pas,
vous ne recevrez pas,
ils ne recevront pas.

recevrai-je,
recevras-tu,
recevra-t-il,
recevrons-nous,
recevrez-vous,
recevront-ils?

ne recevrai-je pas,
ne recevras-tu pas,
ne recevra-t-il pas,
ne recevrons-nous pas,
ne recevrez-vous pas,
ne recevront-ils pas?

Compound of the Future.

je n'aurai pas reçu,
tu n'auras pas reçu,
il n'aura pas reçu,
nous n'aurons pas reçu,
vous n'aurez pas reçu,
ils n'auront pas reçu.

aurai-je reçu,
auras-tu reçu,
aura-t-il reçu,
aurons-nous reçu,
aurez-vous reçu,
auront-ils reçu?

n'aurai-je pas reçu,
n'auras-tu pas reçu,
n'aura-t-il pas reçu,
n'aurons-nous pas reçu,
n'aurez-vous pas reçu,
n'auront-ils pas reçu?

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

je ne recevrais pas,
tu ne recevrais pas,
il ne recevrait pas,
nous ne recevrions pas,
vous ne recevriez pas,
ils ne recevraient pas.

recevrais-je,
recevras-tu,
recevrait-il,
recevrions-nous,
recevriez-vous,
recevraient-ils?

ne recevrais-je pas,
ne recevras-tu pas,
ne recevrait-il pas,
ne recevrions-nous pas,
ne recevriez-vous pas,
ne recevraient-ils pas?

Compound of the Conditional.

je n'aurais pas reçu,
tu n'aurais pas reçu,
il n'aurait pas reçu,
nous n'aurions pas reçu,
vous n'auriez pas reçu,
ils n'auraient pas reçu.

aurais-je reçu,
auras-tu reçu,
aurait-il reçu,
aurions-nous reçu,
auriez-vous reçu,
auraient-ils reçu?

n'aurais-je pas reçu,
n'auras-tu pas reçu,
n'aurait-il pas reçu,
n'aurions-nous pas reçu,
n'auriez-vous pas reçu,
n'auraient-ils pas reçu?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

que je ne reçoive pas,
que tu ne reçois pas,
qu'il ne reçoive pas,
que nous ne recevions pas,
que vous ne receviez pas,
qu'ils ne reçoivent pas.

[The tenses of the Subjunctive are not used in this form of conjugation, nor is the Imperative.]

[The tenses of the Subjunctive are not used in this form of conjugation, nor is the Imperative.]

Compound of the Present.

que je n'aie pas reçu,
que tu n'aies pas reçu,
qu'il n'ait pas reçu,
que nous n'ayons pas reçu,
que vous n'ayez pas reçu,
qu'ils n'aient pas reçu.

PREFERITE.

que je ne reçusse pas,
que tu ne reçusses pas,
qu'il ne reçût pas,
que nous ne reçussions pas,
que vous ne reçussiez pas,
qu'ils ne reçussent pas.

[The tenses of the Subjunctive are not used in this form of conjugation, nor is the Imperative.]

[The tenses of the Subjunctive are not used in this form of conjugation, nor is the Imperative.]

Compound of the Preferite.

que je n'eusse pas reçu,
que tu n'eusses pas reçu,
qu'il n'eût pas reçu,
que nous n'eussions pas reçu,
que vous n'eussiez pas reçu,
qu'ils n'eussent pas reçu.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ne reçois pas.
ne recevons pas.
ne recevez pas.

Observations :—

1.—The first person singular of the Present Indicative in any of the four conjugations is not generally used interrogatively in the way indicated in the model verb conjugated above, if it has only one syllable. Thus we do not say, for instance, *vends-je?* 'do I sell?' We must use another construction, and say, *est-ce que je vends* (literally, 'is it that I sell')? The object of this exception is euphony.

2.—A hyphen is put between the verb which is conjugated interrogatively and the pronoun nominative, when the verb is in a simple tense;—and a hyphen between the auxiliary and the pronoun nominative, when the verb is in a compound tense.

3.—When the verb which is conjugated negatively, or the auxiliary, ends with a vowel, the pronoun nominative *il*, *elle*, or *on*, is preceded by the euphonic letter *t*, which is placed between two hyphens; as, *marche-t-il* (does he walk)? *marche-t-elle* (does she walk)? *marche-t-on* (does any one walk)? *marcha-t-il* (did he walk)? *a-t-elle marché* (has she walked)? &c.

4.—When the verb which is conjugated interrogatively ends with a mute *e*, that *e* is changed into *é* (with an acute accent) before the pronoun *je*, for the sake of euphony; as, *je marche* (I walk), but *marché-je* (do I walk)?

LESSON XXVIII.

CONJUGATION OF A PASSIVE VERB ; OF A NEUTER VERB
CONJUGATED WITH *être* (*in its compound tenses*) ;* OF A
REFLECTIVE VERB ; AND OF AN IMPERSONAL† VERB.

[1st, *être posté*, 'to be posted' ;—2d, *arriver*, 'to arrive' ;—3d, *se poster*, 'to post oneself' ;—4th, *tonner*, 'to thunder.']

<i>Passive.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Reflective.</i>	<i>Impersonal.</i>
INFINITIVE MOOD.			
<i>être posté.</i>	arriver.	se poster.	tonner.
<i>Compound of the Infinitive.</i>			
<i>avoir été posté.</i>	<i>être arrivé.</i>	<i>s'être posté.</i>	[Not used.]
PARTICIPLES.			
<i>Present.</i>			
<i>étant posté.</i>	arrivant.	se postant.	[Not used.]
<i>Past.</i>			
—	arrivé.	—	tonné.
<i>Compound of the Participle Present.</i>			
<i>ayant été posté</i>	étant arrivé.	s'étant posté.	[Not used.]
INDICATIVE MOOD.			
PRESENT TENSE.			
<i>je suis posté,</i> <i>tu es posté,</i> <i>il est posté,</i> <i>nous sommes postés,</i> <i>vous êtes postés,</i> <i>ils sont postés.</i>	<i>j'arrive,</i> <i>tu arrives,</i> <i>il arrive,</i> <i>nous arrivons,</i> <i>vous arrivez,</i> <i>ils arrivent.</i>	<i>je me poste,</i> <i>tu te postes,</i> <i>il se poste,</i> <i>nous nous postons,</i> <i>vous vous postez,</i> <i>ils se postent.</i>	il tonne.
<i>Compound of the Present.</i>			
<i>j'ai été posté,</i> <i>tu as été posté,</i> <i>il a été posté,</i> <i>nous avons été postés,</i> <i>vous avez été postés,</i> <i>ils ont été postés.</i>	<i>je suis arrivé,</i> <i>tu es arrivé,</i> <i>il est arrivé,</i> <i>nous sommes arrivés,</i> <i>vous êtes arrivés,</i> <i>ils sont arrivés.</i>	<i>je me suis posté,</i> <i>tu t'es posté,</i> <i>il s'est posté,</i> <i>nous nous sommes postés,</i> <i>vous vous êtes postés,</i> <i>ils se sont postés.</i>	il a tonné.
IMPERFECT.			
<i>j'étais posté,</i> <i>tu étais posté,</i> <i>il était posté,</i> <i>nous étions postés,</i> <i>vous étiez postés,</i> <i>ils étaient postés.</i>	<i>j'arrivais,</i> <i>tu arrivais,</i> <i>il arrivait,</i> <i>nous arrivions,</i> <i>vous arriviez,</i> <i>ils arrivaient.</i>	<i>je me postais,</i> <i>tu te postais,</i> <i>il se postait,</i> <i>nous nous postions,</i> <i>vous vous postiez,</i> <i>ils se postaient.</i>	il tonnait.
<i>Compound of the Imperfect.</i>			
<i>j'avais été posté,</i> <i>tu avais été posté,</i> <i>il avait été posté,</i> <i>nous avions été postés,</i> <i>vous aviez été postés,</i> <i>ils avaient été postés.</i>	<i>j'étais arrivé,</i> <i>tu étais arrivé,</i> <i>il était arrivé,</i> <i>nous étions arrivés,</i> <i>vous étiez arrivés,</i> <i>ils étaient arrivés.</i>	<i>je m'étais posté,</i> <i>tu t'étais posté,</i> <i>il s'était posté,</i> <i>nous nous étions postés,</i> <i>vous vous étiez postés,</i> <i>ils s'étaient postés.</i>	il avait tonné.

* It is not all neuter verbs, but only some of them, which are so conjugated. We saw *marcher*, which is neuter, conjugated with *avoir*.

† I have adopted the usual denomination ; but it is obvious that *unpersonal* (having but *one* person) is a better name for this kind of verbs than *impersonal* (having *no* persons at all).

PRETERITE.

je fus posté,
tu fus posté,
il fut posté,
nous fûmes postés,
vous fûtes postés,
ils furent postés.

j'arrivai,
tu arrivas,
il arriva,
nous arrivâmes,
vous arrivâtes,
ils arrivèrent.

je me postal,
tu te postas,
il se posta,
nous nous postâmes,
vous vous postâtes,
ils se postèrent.

Il tonna.

j'eus été posté,
tu eus été posté,
il eut été posté,
nous étimes été postés,
vous étîtes été postés,
ils eurent été postés.

je fus arrivé,
tu fus arrivé,
il fut arrivé,
nous fûmes arrivés,
vous fûtes arrivés,
ils furent arrivés.

je me fus posté,
tu te fus posté,
il se fut posté,
nous nous fûmes postés,
vous vous fûtes postés,
ils se furent postés.

Il eut tonné.

FUTURE.

je serai posté,
tu seras posté,
il sera posté,
nous serons postés,
vous serez postés,
ils seront postés.

j'arriverai,
tu arriveras,
il arrivera,
nous arriverons,
vous arriverez,
ils arriveront.

je me posterai,
tu te posteras,
il se posterá,
nous nous posterons,
vous vous posteres,
ils se posteront.

Il tonnera.

Compound of the Future.

j'aurai été posté,
tu auras été posté,
il aura été posté,
nous aurons été postés,
vous aurez été postés,
ils auront été postés.

je serai arrivé,
tu seras arrivé,
il sera arrivé,
nous serons arrivés,
vous sarez arrivés,
ils seront arrivés.

je me serai posté,
tu te seras posté,
il se sera posté,
nous nous serons postés,
vous vous sarez postés,
ils se seront postés.

Il aura tonné.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

je serais posté,
tu serais posté,
il serait posté,
nous serions postés,
vous seriez postés,
ils seraient postés.

j'arriverais,
tu arriverais,
il arriverait,
nous arriverions,
vous arriveries,
ils arriveraient.

je me posterais,
tu te posteras,
il se posterat,
nous nous posterions,
vous vous posteres,
ils se posteraint.

Il tonnerait.

Compound of the Conditional.

j'aurais été posté,
tu auras été posté,
il aurait été posté,
nous aurions été postés,
vous auriez été postés,
ils auraient été postés.

je serais arrivé,
tu serais arrivé,
il serait arrivé,
nous serions arrivés,
vous seriez arrivés,
ils seraient arrivés.

je me serais posté,
tu te serais posté,
il se serait posté,
nous nous serions postés,
vous vous seriez postés,
ils se seraient postés.

Il aurait tonné.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

que je sois posté,
que tu sois posté,
qu'il soit posté,
que nous soyons postés,
que vous soyiez postés,
qu'ils soient postés.

que j'arrive,
que tu arrives,
qu'il arrive,
que nous arrivions,
que vous arriviez,
qu'ils arrivent.

que je me poste,
que tu te postes,
qu'il se poste,
que nous nous postions,
que vous vous postiez,
qu'ils se postent.

Qu'il tonne.

Compound of the Present.

que j'aie été posté,
que tu aies été posté,
qu'il ait été posté,
que nous ayons été postés,
que vous ayez été postés,
qu'ils aient été postés.

que je sois arrivé,
que tu sois arrivé,
qu'il soit arrivé,
que nous soyons arrivés,
que vous soyiez arrivés,
qu'ils soient arrivés.

que je me sois posté,
que tu te sois posté,
qu'il se soit posté,
que nous nous soyons postés,
que vous vous soyiez postés,
qu'ils se soient postés.

Qu'il ait tonné.

PRETERITE.

que je fusse posté,
que tu fusses posté,
qu'il fût posté,
que nous fussions postés,
que vous fussiez postés,
qu'ils fussent postés.

que j'arrivasse,
que tu arrivasses,
qu'il arrivât,
que nous arrivassions,
que vous arrivassiez,
qu'ils arrivassent.

que je me postasse,
que tu te postasses,
qu'il se postât,
que nous n. postassions,
que vous vous postassiez,
qu'ils se postassent.

Qu'il tonnât.

Compound of the Preterite.

que j'eusse été posté,	que je fusse arrivé,	que je me fusse posté,	qu'il eût tonné.
que tu eusses été posté,	que tu fusses arrivé,	que tu te fusses posté,	
qu'il eût été posté,	qu'il fut arrivé,	qu'il se fut posté,	
que n. n. eussions été postés,	que nous fussions arrivés,	que n. n. fussions postés,	
que v. eussiez été postées,	que vous fussiez arrivées,	que v. v. fussions postées,	
qu'ils eussent été postées.	qu'ils fussent arrivées.	qu'ils se fussent postées.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

sois posté,	arrive,	poste-toi,	—
soyons postés,	arrives,	postons-nous,	
soyez postées.	arrives.	postez-vous.	

Observations: —

1.—Instead of *me*, *te*, *se*, in a reflective verb, we use *m'*, *t'*, *s'*, if the verb, in a simple tense, begins with a vowel or a silent *h*; and, in a compound tense, before those persons of the auxiliary which begin with a vowel.

2.—Remember that a past participle, when joined with the auxiliary verb *être*, takes, like an adjective, the gender and number of the nominative of the verb, whereas it does not do so when joined with *avoir*.—If, however, you address only one person, the participle (after *vous*, and also after *soyez* in the imperative) will take no number, but merely gender.

LESSON XXIX.**CONJUGATION OF A REFLECTIVE VERB, NEGATIVELY, INTERROGATIVELY, AND BOTH INTERROGATIVELY AND NEGATIVELY TOGETHER.***Negatively.**Interrogatively. Interrog. & Negatively.***INDICATIVE MOOD.****PRESENT TENSE.**

je ne me poste pas,
tu ne te postes pas,
il ne se poste pas,
nous ne nous postons pas,
vous ne vous postez pas,
ils ne se postent pas.

me posté-je,
te postes-tu,
se poste-t-il,
nous postons-nous,
vous poster-vous,
se postent-ils?

ne me posté-je pas,
ne te postes-tu pas,
ne se poste-t-il pas,
ne nous postons-nous pas,
ne vous poster-vous pas,
ne se postent-ils pas?

je ne me suis pas posté,
tu ne t'es pas posté,
il ne s'est pas posté,
nous ne nous sommes pas postés,
vous ne vous êtes pas postés,
ils ne se sont pas postés.

me suis-je posté,
t'es-tu posté,
s'est-il posté,
nous sommes-nous postés,
vous êtes-vous postés,
se sont-ils postés?

ne me suis-je pas posté,
ne t'es-tu pas posté,
ne s'est-il pas posté,
ne nous sommes-nous pas postés,
ne vous êtes-vous pas postés,
ne se sont-ils pas postés?

* * * *Conjugate in the same manner all the other moods and tenses.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD [negatively]. { ne te poste pas,
{ ne nous postons pas,
{ ne vous postez pas.**INFINITIVE MOOD [negatively].** . . . ne pas se poster.
Compound ne pas s'être posté.**PARTICIPLE [negatively].** { *Present*, ne se postant pas.
{ *Compound*, ne s'étant pas posté.

**SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE TERMINATIONS OF ALL THE
FRENCH REGULAR VERBS.**

1st conjug. 2d conjug. 3d conjug. 4th conjug.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

er,	ir,	evoir,	re.
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PARTICIPLES.

ant,	issant,	evant,	ant.
é,	é,	u,	u.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.	{ 1.-e. 2.-es. 3.-e.	ia. is. it.	ois. ois. oit.	a. a. —
PLURAL.	{ 1.-ons. 2.-ez. 3.-ent.	issous. issez. issent.	evous. evez. olvent.	ons. ez. ent.

Imperfect.

SINGULAR.	{ 1.-ais. 2.-ais. 3.-ait.	issais. issais. issait.	evals. evals. evait.	ais. ais. ait.
PLURAL.	{ 1.-ions. 2.-iez. 3.-aient.	issions. iesiez. issaient.	evions. eviez. evalent.	ions. iez. aient.

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	{ 1.-ai. 2.-as. 3.-a.	is. is. it.	us. us. ut.	a. a. it.
PLURAL.	{ 1.-ames. 2.-âtes. 3.-èrent.	imes. ites. irent.	imes. ites. urent.	imes. ites. irent.

Future.

SINGULAR.	{ 1.-eral. 2.-eras. 3.-era.	irai. irais. ira.	evrai. evras. evras.	rai. ras. ra.
PLURAL.	{ 1.-erons. 2.-erez. 3.-eront.	irons. irez. iront.	evrons. evrez. evront.	rons. rez. ront.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

SINGULAR.	{ 1.-erai. 2.-erai. 3.-erait.	irala. irala. irait.	evrais. evrais. evrait.	rais. rais. rait.
PLURAL.	{ 1.-erions. 2.-eriez. 3.-eraint.	irions. iriez. iraint.	evrions. evriez. evraient.	rions. riez. raient.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.	{ 1.-e. 2.-es. 3.-e.	isse. isses. isse.	olive. olives. olive.	e. es. e.
PLURAL.	{ 1.-ions. 2.-iez. 3.-ent.	issous. iesiez. issent.	evions. eviez. olvent.	ions. iez. ent.

Preterite.

SINGULAR.	{ 1.-asse. 2.-asses. 3.-ât.	isse. issea. it.	usse. usses. ût.	isse. ises. it.
PLURAL.	{ 1.-assous. 2.-assiez. 3.-assent.	issous. iesiez. issent.	ussions. ussiez. ussent.	issions. issiez. issent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	{ 2.-e.	ia.	ois.	a.
PLURAL.	{ 1.-ons. 2.-ez.	issous. issez.	evous. evez.	ons. ez.

LESSON XXXI.

FORMATION OF SOME TENSES IN FRENCH VERBS.

1.—The Imperfect of the Indicative is formed from the Participle present, by changing *ant* into *ais* : *as, marchant, je marchais ; applaudissant, j'applaudissais ; recevant, je recevais ; descendant, je descendais.*

This formation of the Imperfect of the Indicative does not take place in the auxiliary verb *avoir*.

2.—The Preterite of the Subjunctive is formed from the Preterite of the Indicative, by changing *i* into *sse*, for the first conjugation, and by the addition of *se* for the three others : *as, je marchai, que je marchasse ; j'applaudis, que j'applaudisse ; je reçus, que je recusse ; je descendis, que je descendisse.*

3.—The Imperative is formed from the Present of the Indicative, by simply leaving out the pronouns ; and, in the verbs of the first conjugation, by dropping besides the final *s* of the second person singular : *as, tu marches, marche ; nous marchons, marchons ; vous marchez, marchez ; —tu applaudis, applaudis ; nous applaudissons, applaudissons ; &c.*

This formation of the Imperative does not take place in the auxiliary verbs.

Questions to be answered vivâ voce and from memory by the pupil.

That I may roast. That I might roast.—That thou mayest roast. That thou mightest roast.—That he may roast. That he might roast.—That we may roast. That we might roast.—That you may roast. That you might roast.—That they may roast. That they might roast.—We arm. Do we arm? Let us arm.—We were arming. That we may arm.—We were roasting. That we may roast.—We were receiving. That we may receive.—We were selling. That we may sell.—I was arming. That I may arm. I arm.—Let us post ourselves. Do we post ourselves? We post ourselves.—Will he receive? Will he be received? Will he have been received?—Would he not have been received? Would he not be received? Would he receive?—We do not sell. Let us not sell. Do we not sell?—I shall arm. I shall roast. I shall receive. I shall sell.—Would he have armed? Would he have arrived? Would he have been armed?—Have you not received? Have you not been received? Have you not posted? Have you not posted yourselves? Have you not posted yourself? You have not posted yourselves.—Do you give me? Give me. Do not give me. You give me. You do not give me. You have not given me. Have you not given me?—I shall have. I shall be. I shall not have. I shall not be. Shall I not be? Shall I not have been? Shall I not have had?—I am received. I am receiving. I do receive. Do I receive? Am I receiving? Was I receiving?—Has she been received? Has she been receiving? We shall not have defended. Shall we not have been defended? Shall we not have been defending?

PART III.—DRILL.

[*The Pupil will have to learn by heart the following
Vocabularies.*]

I.—DAYS OF THE WEEK.	du mouton, <i>some mutton.</i>	un poïs, <i>a pea.</i>
lundi, <i>Monday.</i>	du veau, <i>some veal.</i>	une huître, <i>an oyster.</i>
mardi, <i>Tuesday.</i>	du bouilli, <i>some boiled meat.</i>	un œuf, <i>an egg.</i>
mercredi, <i>Wednesday.</i>	du rôti, <i>some roast meat.</i>	un œuf à la coque, <i>a boiled egg.</i>
jeudi, <i>Thursday.</i>	un gigot, <i>a leg of mutton.</i>	le beurre, <i>the butter.</i>
vendredi, <i>Friday.</i>	une côtelette, <i>a chop.</i>	le fromage, <i>the cheese.</i>
samedi, <i>Saturday.</i>	une côtelette de mouton, <i>a mutton chop.</i>	le riz, <i>the rice.</i>
dimanche, <i>Sunday.</i>	du poisson, <i>some fish.</i>	la bière, <i>the beer.</i>
II.—MONTHS.	du maigre, <i>some lean.</i>	l'eau (<i>fem.</i>), <i>the water.</i>
janvier, <i>January.</i>	du gras, <i>some fat.</i>	le vin, <i>the wine.</i>
février, <i>February.</i>	du jus, <i>some gravy.</i>	le dessert, <i>the dessert.</i>
mars, <i>March.</i>	de la sauce, <i>some sauce.</i>	les fruits (<i>plur.</i>), <i>the fruit.</i>
avril, <i>April.</i>	la soupe } <i>the soup.</i>	un fruit, <i>a fruit.</i>
mai, <i>May.</i>	le potage }	la pomme, <i>the apple.</i>
juin, <i>June.</i>	le sel, <i>the salt.</i>	la poire, <i>the pear.</i>
juillet, <i>July.</i>	le poivre, <i>the pepper.</i>	l'abricot (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the apricot.</i>
août, <i>August.</i>	le vinaigre, <i>the vinegar.</i>	la cerise, <i>the cherry.</i>
septembre, <i>September.</i>	l'huile (<i>fem.</i>), <i>the oil.</i>	la pêche, <i>the peach.</i>
octobre, <i>October.</i>	la moutarde, <i>the mustard.</i>	l'orange (<i>fem.</i>), <i>the orange.</i>
novembre, <i>November.</i>	la salade, <i>the salad.</i>	les fraises (<i>fem.</i>), <i>the strawberries.</i>
décembre, <i>December.</i>	les légumes (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the vegetables.</i>	les framboises (<i>fem.</i>), <i>the raspberries.</i>
III.—SEASONS.	les pommes de terre, <i>the potatoes.</i>	les mûres (<i>fem.</i>), <i>the mulberries.</i>
le printemps, <i>the spring.</i>	une pomme de terre, <i>a potato.</i>	le melon, <i>the melon.</i>
l'été (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the summer.</i>	les choux (<i>plural</i>), <i>the cabbage—the greens.</i>	l'ananas (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the pine-apple.</i>
l'automne (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the autumn.</i>	un chou, <i>a cabbage.</i>	la prune, <i>the plum.</i>
l'hiver (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the winter.</i>	les carottes (<i>fem.</i>), <i>the carrots.</i>	le prunier, <i>the prune.</i>
IV.—FOOD, &c.	les épinards (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the spinach.</i> [This word has no singular in French.]	la noix, <i>the nut (walnut).</i>
le déjeuner, <i>the breakfast.</i>	les navets (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the turnips.</i>	la noisette, <i>the nut (hazelnut).</i>
le dîner, <i>the dinner.</i>	un artichaut, <i>an artichoke.</i>	les confitures (<i>fem.</i>), <i>the preserves.</i>
le souper, <i>the supper.</i>	les haricots (<i>masc.</i>), <i>the beans.</i>	les groseilles, <i>the currants.</i>
le pain, <i>the bread, the loaf.</i>	les pois, <i>the peas.</i>	le gâteau, <i>the cake.</i>
le petit-pain, <i>the roll.</i>		le raisin (<i>sing.</i>) } <i>the grapes.</i>
du pain tendre, <i>newbread.</i>		les raisins (<i>plur.</i>) } <i>grapes.</i>
du pain rassis, <i>stale bread.</i>		un grain de raisin, <i>a grape.</i>
un morceau, <i>a piece.</i>		une grappe de raisin, <i>a bunch of grapes.</i>

le raisin sec, *the raisins.*
le lait, *the milk.*
le thé, *the tea.*
le café, *the coffee.*
le chocolat, *the chocolate.*
le sucre, *the sugar.*
la cassonade, *the moist sugar.*

une tartine de beurre, *a slice of bread and butter.*

une assiette, *a plate.*
un plat, *a dish.*
un couteau, *a knife.*
une cuiller, *a spoon.*
une fourchette, *a fork.*
un verre, *a glass.*
une serviette, *a napkin.*
la nappe, *the table-cloth.*
une tasse, *a cup.*
la salière, *the salt-cellar.*
la théière, *the tea-pot.*
une bouteille, *a bottle.*

V.—CLOTHING, &c.
l'habit (*masc.*), *the coat.*
le chapeau, *the hat.*
la casquette, *the cap.*
la redingote, *the frock-coat.*
la veste, *the jacket.*
le gilet, *the waistcoat.*
le paletot, *the overcoat.*
le manteau, *the cloak.*
le col, *the collar.*
la poche, *the pocket.*
le bouton, *the button.*
la chemise, *the shirt.*

le pantalon (*sing.*), *the pair of trousers—the trousers.*
le bas, *the stocking.*
le soulier, *the shoe.*
la botte, *the boot.*
une paire, *a pair.*
le mouchoir, *the handkerchief.*
la cravate, *the cravat.*
le gant, *the glove.*
les bretelles (*fem.*), *the braces.*
la bourse, *the purse.*
le porte-monnaie, *purse.*
la montre, *the watch.*

(Ladies' articles.)

la robe, *the gown, the dress.*
le chapeau, *the bonnet.*
le bonnet, *the cap.*
le col, *the collar.*

le voile, *the veil.*
le fichu, *the neck-handkerchief.*
la ceinture, *the sash.*
le ruban, *the ribbon.*
les manchettes (*fem.*), *the ruffles.*
le châle, *the shawl.*
la dentelle, *the lace.*

VI.—STUDY, &c.

le livre, *the book.*
la plume, *the pen.*
le papier, *the paper.*
le cahier, *the copy-book.*
l'ardoise (*fem.*), *the slate.*
le crayon, *the pencil.*
le crayon d'ardoise, *the slate pencil.*
l'encre (*fem.*), *the ink.*
l'encrier (*masc.*), *the ink-stand.*
la règle, *the ruler.*
le pupitre, *the desk.*
le canif, *the penknife.*

VII.—NUMERALS.

[Cardinal numbers.]

1. un.
2. deux.
3. trois.
4. quatre.
5. cinq.
6. six.
7. sept.
8. huit.
9. neuf.
10. DIX.
11. onze.
12. douze.
13. treize.
14. quatorze.
15. quinze.
16. seize.
17. dix-sept.
18. dix-huit.
19. dix-neuf.
20. VINGT.
21. vingt et un.
22. vingt-deux; &c.
30. TRENTÉ.
31. trente et un.
32. trente-deux; &c.
40. QUARANTE.
41. quarante et un.
42. quarante-deux; &c.
50. CINQUANTE.
51. cinquante et un.
52. cinquante-deux; &c.
60. SOIXANTE.
61. soixante et un.
62. soixante-deux; &c.
70. SOIXANTE-DIX.
71. soixante et onze.
72. soixante-douze.
73. soixante-treize.
74. soixante-quatorze.
75. soixantequinze.
76. soixante-seize.
77. soixantedix-sept.
78. soixantedix-huit.
79. soixantedix-neuf.
80. QUATRE-VINGTS.
81. quatre-vingt-un.
82. quatre-vingt-deux; &c.
90. QUATRE-VINGT-DIX.
91. quatre-vingt-onze.
92. quatre-vingt-douze.
93. quatre-vingt-treize.
94. quatre-vingt-quatorze.
95. quatre-vingtquinze.
96. quatre-vingt-seize.
97. quatre-vingt-dix-sept.
98. quatre-vingt-dix-huit.
99. quatre-vingt-dix-neuf.
100. CENT.
101. cent un.
102. cent deux; &c.
200. deux cents.
201. deux cent un.
202. deux cent deux; &c.
300. trois cents.
301. trois cent un.
302. trois cent deux; &c.
400. quatre cents.
401. quatre cent un.
402. quatrecentdeux; &c.
500. cinq cents.
600. six cents; &c.
- 1,000. MILLE.
- 2,000. deux mille; &c.
- cent mille, *a hundred thousand.*
- un million, *one million.*
- deux millions, *two millions.*

[Ordinal numbers.]

- premier, *first.*
second } *second.*
deuxième } *second.*
troisième, *third.*
quatrième, *fourth.*
cinquième, *fifth.*
sixième, *sixth.*

septième, *seventh*.
 huitième, *eighth*.
 neuvième, *ninth*.
 dixième, *tenth*.
 onzième, *eleventh*.
 douzième, *twelfth*; &c.
 vingtième, *twentieth*.
 vingt et unième, *twenty-first*.
 vingt-deuxième, *twenty-second*; &c.
 trentième, *thirtieth*.
 quarantième, *fortieth*.

[*And so forth.*]

[*Fractional numbers.*]

la moitié, *the half*.
 le tiers, *the third*.
 le quart, *the fourth*.
 les trois quarts, *the three fourths*.
 le cinquième, *the fifth*.

[*And so forth, like the ordinal numbers.*]

VIII.—TIME.

une heure, *an (or one) hour*, 1 o'clock.
 deux heures, *two hours*, 2 o'clock.
 [*And so forth, till eleven, inclusive.*]
 douze heures, *twelve hours*.
 midi, *twelve o'clock (noon)*.
 minuit, *twelve o'clock (midnight)*.
 une demi-heure, *half an hour*.
 un quart d'heure, *a quarter of an hour*.
 une minute, *a minute*.

une heure et un quart } *an hour and a
 une heure un quart } quarter, — a
 une heure et quart } quarter past
 } 1 o'clock.*

une heure et demie, *an hour and a
 half,—half-past 1 o'clock*.
 deux heures et demie, *two hours and a
 half,—half-past 2 o'clock*.

midi et trois quarts } *a quarter to
 midi trois quarts } 1 o'clock
 une heure moins un quart } *(in the
 une heure moins le quart } day).*
 minuit et trois quarts } *a quarter to
 minuit trois quarts } 1 o'clock
 une heure moins un quart } *(after mid-
 une heure moins le quart } night).*
 une heure et trois quarts } *a quarter to
 une heure trois quarts } 2
 deux heures moins un quart } o'clock.
 deux heures moins le quart }***

une heure moins cinq minutes } *5 mi-
 une heure moins cinq } nutes to
 } 1 o'clock.*

une heure et cinq minutes } *5 minutes
 une heure cinq minutes } past 1
 une heure cinq. }*

IX.—FAMILIAR PHRASES.

s'il vous plaît, *if you please*.
 je vous remercie, *I thank you*.
 merci, *thank you*.
 quelle heure est-il? *what o'clock (what
 time) is it?*
 il est . . . heure (or heures), *it is . . .
 o'clock*.
 dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, quelle heure
 il est, *tell me, if you please, what
 o'clock it is*.
 dépêchez-vous, *make haste*.
 restez tranquille, *be quiet*.
 laissez-moi tranquille, *leave me alone*.
 taisez-vous, *desist*, — *hold your tongue*.
 il est tard, *it is late*.
 je suis en retard, *I am late*.
 il fait froid, *it is cold*.
 il fait chaud, *it is warm (or, hot)*.
 il fait beau temps, *it is fine weather*.
 il fait du vent, *it is windy*.
 habillez-vous, *dress yourself*.
 levez-vous, *get up*.

couchez-vous, *get into bed*.
 allez vous coucher, *go to bed*.
 comment vous portez-vous? *how do
 you do?*
 parlez-vous français? *do you speak
 French?*
 où allez-vous? *where are you going?*
 asseyez-vous, *sit down*.
 servez-vous, *help yourself (at table)*.
 donnez-moi, *give me*.
 montrez-moi, *show me*.
 { voulez-vous, *will you (are you willing)*.
 { voulez-vous, *will you have*.
 { voudriez-vous, *would you (would you
 be willing)*.
 { voudriez-vous, *would you have*.
 voulez-vous du bœuf? *will you have
 some beef?*
 voulez-vous avoir la bonté? *will you
 have the goodness?*
 voudriez-vous du bœuf? *would you
 have some beef?*
 voudriez-vous avoir la bonté? *would
 you have the goodness?*

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I HAVE heard many a time learned and sensible people complain of the want of a book for teaching, *as an art*, the youth of this country the higher, as well as the intermediate, kind of French composition. I thought, too, that a work, containing extracts from those authors whose names stand highest in English literature, to be turned into French, could not fail to be eminently useful, if properly executed.

Such a selection I have undertaken, and now offer to the public.

Many conditions were required to make a work of this sort one of thoroughly practical utility.

In the first place, some help was required to enable young persons to translate too difficult passages. In the help afforded, in the shape of renderings, I felt that the French ought to be, not only genuine and good, but at least as pure and elegant, in a literary point of view, as the English to which it was to correspond. To that end, and to make the work still more worthy of the confidence of the public, I secured the valuable services of several of the most celebrated French writers, whose assistance I cannot but acknowledge in the highest terms—in other words, I consulted the best modern French translations, whenever an English work, from which I had taken extracts, had been translated. These literary celebrities, from whom I have thus obtained so serviceable a co-operation, are:—the late M. Charles Nodier, MM. Villemain and Aignan (of the Institute of France), MM. Léon de Wailly, Benjamin Laroche, Defauconpret, Amédée Pichot, and others.

I may add, however, and, I hope, without incurring the reproach of vanity, that I have had occasionally to alter some of the renderings of these gentlemen,—not to amend the style, as will be readily supposed, but to make the translation fit the text, in cases where they had obviously either mistaken the meaning or missed the point of the English.

In the second place, not satisfied with presenting, as has been done hitherto, a mere rendering of difficulties at the foot of each page, in a routine-like way, and just as if pupils should not even be supposed to think, I have addressed myself to the understanding of the student, and given a number of notes *raisonnées*, explanatory, suggestive, grammatical, critical, and literary. My chief aim in this has been, to stimulate his intelligence, exercise his reasoning faculties, and improve his taste,—to teach him, in short, practically, the art of writing, so far as French is concerned.

In the third place, in order to show to the student what liberty may and must be allowed in translating, and also what variety of expression the French language admits of, I have, in many instances, given several renderings of the same phrase or expression. This is the plan which was adopted by the late M. Tarver, French master at Eton College, in his *Phraseological Dictionary of the English and French Languages*; and not only do I consider its adoption indispensable, in a work like the present, especially, where the acquirement of French is the main object, but by no

other plan, besides, in my opinion, can people learn any language properly,—that is, if they wish to gain a fair insight into its idioms and genius.

In the fourth place, I have followed, throughout the book, a system of copious references to former notes and renderings,—a feature which I deem as important as it is novel in a work of this kind. The great advantage, in an educational point of view, of giving merely a hint instead of a translation, where a hint only is required, is obvious. Besides this, nothing enables us to understand the various acceptations of a word and uses of a phrase, better than seeing the same word in different sentences, and the same phrase in different combinations.

With regard to the amount of help, in the shape of renderings, it will be perceived that the notes are copious in the first part of the book, and gradually decrease in number towards the end. This has been done with the double view, of placing the work within the reach of every class of students, and of making it progressive.

As to the grammatical points, it could not be expected that I should notice them all. Something has necessarily been left for the teacher to explain: I have confined myself to the more important features.

And now, with reference to the extracts selected for translation.

That a book composed of extracts on various subjects and from various writers, and consequently offering great diversity of styles, facts, and words, is beyond comparison preferable, for the purpose of translation, as well as of general information, to a book all along in the same strain, (whether a collection of letters, or a connected story, &c., as most of the works now in use,) and by the same author, is a position too self-evident to require particular proof.¹ Were it only for the reason that the student, as I have invariably found, becomes quite disgusted with his monotonous task before he has gone through many pages, the inducement thus held out to pursue a plan different from that of such tedious and uncouth kinds of so-called educational works, would of itself be sufficient.

In the present selection, most of the extracts are short, they are all lively and interesting, written with spirit, taken from standard works, and consist chiefly of narrations, good examples of conversational English, familiar letters, &c. I have, in fact, endeavoured to adapt this work to the wants of our age—to make a thoroughly modern book. Looking at the purpose for which people, generally, learn French, I have not limited the selection to such authors as would be called English classics. I have thought it desirable to keep in view, likewise, the class of students who now submit themselves to examinations for the civil and military services. I have selected copiously from writers of the day; it being, in my opinion, an essential point to have modern English to translate into modern French. I have chosen, especially for those students destined to naval life, the piece headed "A Sea-Fog and Wreck," by Capt. Basil Hall; to such as are destined to undergo military examinations and to lead a military life, I would strongly recommend the Battles at the end of the work. These also have been selected with peculiar care. They are five remarkable contests, belonging to different epochs of history, and calculated to afford most accurate and important information about the military art and modes of fighting in ancient, middle-age, and modern times. Finally, all the extracts contained in this volume are essentially fitted to improve the feelings, as well as the understanding, of young people.

One word more. The superiority of a work of this nature, likewise over books containing merely detached sentences, is unquestionable, with regard to the purpose of connected composition: those persons who use exclusively the latter kind of books can pretend to nothing higher than rambling tasteless effusions. I also entirely agree with a well-known *confrère* of mine in London, that "the pupil will gain much more real knowledge by translating into French the peculiar expressions of genuine English, than by retranslating English *versions* into the original French."

With these general observations, I now leave this work to the appreciation of the judicious friends of education.

F. E. A. G.

BRIGHTON, January, 1858.

(1) "Il faut traduire sur toutes sortes de matières et d'après tous les auteurs, sans quoi la connaissance de la langue restera toujours imparfaite."—Diderot.

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such as¹ would have made even Mars himself recoil,² if Mars could have beheld³ such a frown upon the brow⁴ of his Venus.

"Dinner has been kept waiting for you this hour, my dear."⁵

"I am very sorry for it; but why did you wait, my dear?"⁶ I am really very sorry I am so late,⁷ but" (looking at⁸ his watch) "it is only half-past six by me."⁹

"It is seven by me."¹⁰

They presented their watches to each other, he in an apologetical, she in a reproachful, attitude.¹¹

"I rather think you are too fast,"¹² my dear," said the gentleman.

"I am very sure you are too slow,"¹³ my dear," said the lady.

"My watch never loses a¹⁴ minute in the four and twenty¹⁵ hours," said he.

¹ *un regard courroucé qui.*

² *fait reculer Mars lui-même.*

³ *avait jamais pu voir.* Notice this difference between the tenses of the two verbs respectively, in French and in English. See the LA FONTAINE, page 38, note 4.

⁴ *visage.*

⁵ *Il y a une heure que le dîner t'attend* (or, *Le dîner t'attend depuis une heure*), *mon ami.* Mark this difference of construction; the English turn 'dinner has been waiting,' is also used in French, but it would imply that the dinner is no longer waiting at the time the words are spoken. See page 32, note 9.

⁶ *pourquoi as-tu attendu, ma petite?*

⁷ *je suis vraiment désolé d'être* (page 7, note 7) *si en retard.* *En retard* is used instead of *tard*, when 'late' means behind a fixed time.

⁸ *regardant à;* *regardant*, without the preposition *à*, would not imply, as it does with that preposition, looking at the dial to see the time.

⁹ *il n'est que six heures et demie*

à ma montre. See page 4, note 17.

¹⁰ *à la mienne.*

¹¹ *Ils se firent voir leurs montres l'un à l'autre, lui d'un air d'excuse, elle, d'un air de reproche* (or, elliptically, *elle de reproche*). See page 10, note 3, and notice this use of the reflexive pronoun *se*, together with *l'un* and *l'autre*, which use is as frequent with reciprocal verbs as that of two reflexive pronouns is with reflective verbs, for the sake of emphasis. (See page 37, note 3).

¹² *M'est avis* (or, *J'ai idée*) *que tu avances* (or, *que ta montre avance*).

¹³ *que c'est toi qui retardes* (or, *que c'est la tienne qui tarde*).

¹⁴ *Jamais ma montre ne tarde* (or, better, *ne se dérange*) *d'une.* —*Ne se dérange* means 'varies,' and it is to be preferred here to *retarde*, 'loses,' as the wife who is accused of being too fast, or of gaining, immediately after answers, to exculpate herself, 'Nor mine a second.' It should have been, 'Nor does mine gain a second.' Evidently this was a negligence of the authoress.

¹⁵ *vingt-quatre.* The larger of

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